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— THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. mp. 3-3 (46-37). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: turday, fair. Temp. 3-6 (48-43). Sunday, fair. HANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. mp. 15-1 (58-34). NEW YORK: Saturday, udy. Temp. 10-4 (50-39).

DDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Austria	15 S.	Kenya	Shs.
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Lebanon	Pt. 2.25
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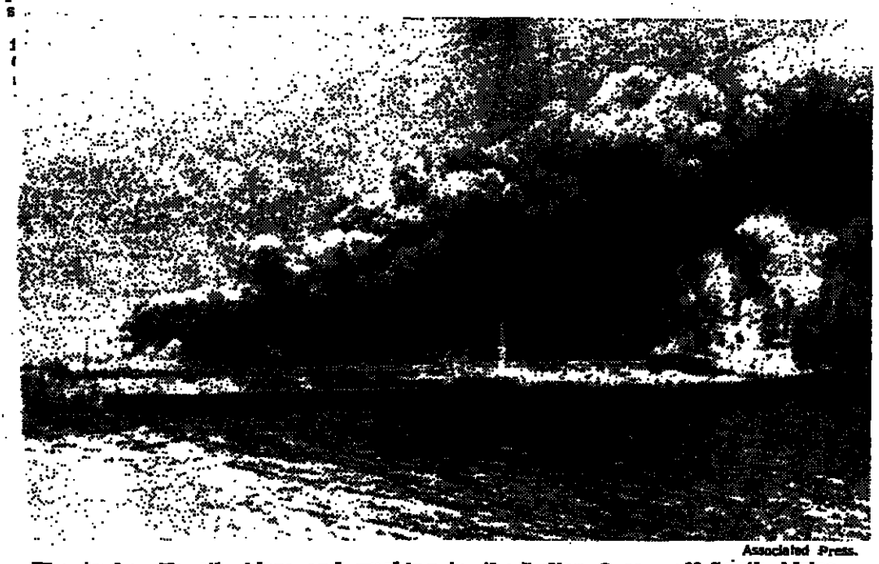
No. 29,504 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17-18, 1977 Established 1887



Associated Press.
The tanker Venoil ablaze and smoking in the Indian Ocean, off South Africa.

Two Crewmen Believed Dead

Supertankers Collide Off S. Africa

By John F. Burns

HANNESBURG, Dec. 16 .—Two 30,000-ton super- rs collided and caught fire e busy sea-lanes off South 's coast today but officials confident that a fire fight- eration would prevent ex- s aboard the U.S.-owned and avert the danger of r oil spill.

collision, which apparently e lives of 2 of the 84 n, was believed to be the etween two supertankers

The giant vessels, too r the Suez Canal, carry rgoes of crude oil from lf around the Cape of Good Hope to Europe and the United States.

The impact occurred at 9.39 a.m., in a slight mist. The cause was undetermined, but an official said that the $28-million vessels, sister ships heading in opposite directions, may have been passing at close quarters to allow the crews to exchange greetings, a common practice.

"It looks like a case of the world's most expensive hand-shake," said Capt. Ian Simpson, assistant harbor captain at Port Elizabeth, 93 miles northeast of the collision point.

A dozen hours after the impact, the tankers, the Venoil and the Venpet, were still burning but in no immediate danger of sinking. Only the Venoil was loaded, with 250,000 tons of crude oil, and it apparently was not holed in its oil-carrying sections. The explosion risk concerned mainly the fume-filled tanks of the Venpet.

The bow of the Venoil, westbound from the Gulf, struck the stern of the eastbound Venpet. The two vessels drifted apart almost immediately, with fires breaking out in their damaged sections.

Most of the crewmen took the lifeboats, and were picked up later by another supertanker. But a group of about 20 men, trapped on the burning deck of the Venoil, apparently owed their lives to the pilot of a helicopter that was on a resupply mission to an exploratory oil rig located in the choppy seas nearby.

The pilot, Harold Mockford, spotted the smoke from the vessels before the SOS went out. As some of the men leapt overboard, he flew his twin-engined Sikorsky S-58 over the deck of the Venoil, winching 13 men to safety. Then he plucked several more from the sea, ablaze with bunker fuel and diesel fuel leaking from the Venpet.

Whipped by a strong wind, the leaking fuel from the Venpet quickly stretched into a three-mile-long oil slick. However, Capt. Simpson said that there was little risk of major pollution provided the tankers remained intact. "At this stage, there is no danger of them sinking," he said.

The tankers, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., are understood to be on lease to Gulf Oil.

Sicily Oil Slick

MESSINA, Sicily, Dec. 16 (AP). —A wrong maneuver by a Norwegian supertanker led to a six-ton oil slick in the Milazzo port area today, police said.

French Auto Executive Is Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16 (AP). —A French executive of the Peugeot automotive plant was shot and killed today, presumably by leftist guerrillas, police sources said.

They identified the victim as André Gasparoux and said that he was ambushed on his way to work. Mr. Gasparoux was technical director of the main Peugeot plant in Argentina, at Florencio Varela, 20 miles south of Buenos Aires.

Sadat 'Hoping' to Meet Begin Again; Israeli Outlines Peace Plan in U.S.

Carter, Begin Air 'Issue' of Palestinians

By Robert Sinei

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (IHT). —Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin today outlined for President Carter new "proposals concerning future relations between Egypt and Israel and a process for resolving the issue of the Palestinian Arabs."

After the two-hour meeting at the White House, Mr. Carter telephoned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo to report on the discussions. Mr. Begin and President Carter will meet again tomorrow evening.

Details of the new Israeli plan were not released, but there have been widespread reports that the proposals included the return of most of the Sinai Desert to Egypt and some form of local self-government for the West Bank of the Jordan.

After his white house conference, Mr. Begin lunched at Blair House, where he is staying, with a group of senators influential in foreign-policy matters and disclosed his proposals to them as well, on condition they tell no details.

"I think it is an excellent plan," said Sen. Henry Jackson. "They are most impressive proposals, and when the world finds out about them, they will see we are really on the road to peace."

White House Statement

A White House statement said: "All aspects of the current Middle East situation were discussed in the context of the search for comprehensive peace.

"Obviously a particular focus was in the direct talks which have commenced between Egypt and Israel. The Prime Minister and the President discussed the most effective ways to continue the momentum and to turn to the broader goal of negotiating a comprehensive peace."

The two leaders will also probably discuss a possible visit by Mr. Carter to Israel during his trip abroad at the end of his month. When asked about this, Mr. Begin only said; "The President of the United States is invited by the people of Israel to visit any time."

The Israeli leader told reporters, "We discussed the most im-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press.
Menahem Begin and Mr. Carter in the White House.

Egyptian Says He Awaits Washington Talks Results

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat, anxious to maintain the momentum of his peace offensive, today held out the possibility of a new encounter with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, this time in Egypt, if the Israeli leader's visit to Washington proves successful.

Speaking to newsmen after prayers at a village mosque near the pyramids, Mr. Sadat said he hoped the meeting would take place within the next two weeks.

"I hope I shal be seeing him soon.

"I am waiting for the Israeli move—for their answer," the President said. He added that he was "sure" he would receive a report from President Carter "tonight" about the Israeli position as conveyed to the Americans. [He will hold a press conference tomorrow morning, UPI reported.]

Mr. Sadat's remarks lent credence to predictions made privately here by Israeli and Egyptian sources that the next major step in the negotiations between the two countries will be in the form of summit diplomacy and will not take place at the conference of experts here.

The conference here was adjourned last night at the end of its second day without making any real progress on procedure or form. It will resume Monday.

Informal meetings that had been set today for some of the members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations were canceled.

Members of the delegations made it clear that the conference is waiting for the results of Mr. Begin's visit to Washington. Egyptian officials have been gratified by President Carter's statement yesterday, that if Mr. Begin's proposals fell short of the minimum acceptable to the Egyptians, he would not hesitate to point this out to Mr. Begin.

The fact that Mr. Carter chose to speak out publicly on the Middle East just before receiving Mr. Begin has been interpreted by Egyptian observers as a form of U.S. pressure on Israel.

There have been persistent but unconfirmed reports in conference circles here that Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat would be meeting somewhere in Egypt soon after Mr. Begin's return from the United States.

Aswan in Upper Egypt and Ismailia on the Suez Canal have been mentioned.

There has also been speculation that the meeting may be held at the government rest house overlooking the pyramids less than a mile from the Mena House Hotel where the Israeli, Egyptian, U.S. and UN delegations to the conference are housed and where the talks are being held.

The reports seem to have originated with the group of about 50 Israeli journalists accompanying the delegation from Israel. But Egyptian officials too have encouraged speculation about an early Sadat-Begin meeting.

There was nothing accidental about Mr. Sadat's brief meeting with the press today. The small village of Al Harrazya where he said his prayers is only a few miles from the pyramids and far more easily accessible to newsmen gathered at the Mena House Hotel than any of the mosques in the city where he usually goes. As soon as he had entered the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ethiopia Said in Grip Of 'Reign of Terror'

Asmara Executions

NORTH OF ASMARA, Ethiopia, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Deserters from the besieged city of Asmara have said that its Ethiopian defenders have executed officers and soldiers blamed for military defeat.

More than 150 officers and men were executed in a few days last month, deserters to Lt. Tesfa-michail Tsadik, who said he deserted to the Eritrean guerrilla forces surrounding the city because he feared he would soon be caught up in the purge.

Defectors and civilian refugees said the Eritrean capital, with a population of 200,000, is hard pressed. There is no electricity, the water supply has stopped, food, fuel and medicine are scarce and all the trees in the parks have been chopped down for firewood.

Civilians are being killed at random every day by a roving squad called the *Afagne*—Amharic for stranglers—deserters and refugees said.

Coffee-Bar Scene

Sgt. Mohammed Aman-Abdela said that on Nov. 16 he came across a coffee bar in Ras Berald Street in the center of Asmara strewn with the bodies of 15 persons shot by the *Afagne*.

Lt. Tsadik identified an officer who died in an execution on the night of Nov. 17 as police Lt. Glasw, who had been attached to Ethiopia's peasant militia and was arrested for saying that the guerrilla forces seemed impossible to beat.

Since defecting, Lt. Tsadik said, he heard a detailed account from two friends, who escaped the slaughter by lying as though dead in a grave that had been dug by a bulldozer, and then slipping away in the darkness.

The friends told him that 10 truckloads of handcuffed military prisoners were taken from Sembel Prison to a place near the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bodies in Capital

NAIROBI, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Two U.S. congressmen said today they had a firsthand view of the "reign of terror" currently gripping the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, seeing at least nine victims who had been publicly executed by progovernment forces and their bodies dumped in the streets.

"It was a very disturbing and disgusting experience," Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., and Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., said when they arrived from Addis Ababa where they held talks with Ethiopian strongman Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The congressmen said that last night in Addis Ababa there were several hours of heavy shooting between the government's peasant militia and members of the outlawed Marxist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party and at least 50 persons were reportedly killed.

During a personal tour of the city earlier today, they said they saw nine bodies at three locations around the city.

"Some had their hands tied," they said, "and others had notes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Time Selects Sadat as 1977 Man of Year

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Time magazine's man of the year will be President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

The secret slipped out yesterday because of a fuss between newsmen at Time and the America Broadcasting Co.

David Kennerly, the White House photographer in former President Gerald Ford's administration, who now works for Time, set up a picture of Mr. Sadat in front of the Sphinx.

Mr. Kennerly succeeded in persuading Mr. Sadat to pose for the picture and ABC newsman Arnold Collins was in the President's offices at the same time. He pleaded with Mr. Kennerly to permit him "just two minutes" with Mr. Sadat for an interview. Mr. Kennerly refused.

To get back, Mr. Collins took an ABC crew to the site of the posed shot to film Mr. Kennerly snapping it. Thus, Time's riddle of the year has been solved.

. Congress ses Social urity Bill

Edward Cowan

NGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT). ss approved and sent to Carter yesterday a Sority financing bill that ns denounced as "the eacetime tax increase in

l, which Mr. Carter is to sign, mandates a ncreases starting in 1979 Security payroll taxes more than 100 million workers and self-persons.

will improve benefits ners over 65 who con-work, but its principal to end the deficits that draining cash from the urity trust funds. Under w, the disability trust run out of money in old-age trust fund in

ite approved the bill by 6 to 21. In the House, as 189 to 163.

partisan debate in the ested that the Repub-d make an issue of the t year's congressional The speaker of the). Thomas O'Neill jr., he challenge in a fiery speech ending the

er seen an issue that's ic issue, it's this issue," ill said. Democrats n, and Republicans

ublicans are expected away at the payroll that the bill man-1979 through 1987. rats will take credit reassured 33 million of monthly benefit their money will keep

f Social Security, Sen. water, R-Ariz., voted bill yesterday, saying ditional tax burdens rs would force many sses to close.

ber Conable of New epublican floor man-House, denounced the osing "the greatest x increase in history." arguing that adop- Republican proposal mandatory Social Se-age to all federal loyees and to the te and local govern-rs who have elected ipate would avert any her payroll taxes.

ongress passed would million of additional s in the years 1979-87. city taxes will rise on 78, under legislation the books.

ans, such as Sen. e of Kansas, criticised s one that would cut purchasing power and flationary pressures by ployment costs.

ministration is design-

ed on Page 2, Col. 4)

Coalition Formed After Record Struggle

Christian Democrat to Head Dutch Cabinet

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16 (AP).—The prolonged political struggle to form a Dutch government ended today with the naming of a center-right coalition to be headed by the Christian Democratic party leader, Andries van Agt.

The 16-member Cabinet of Christian Democrats and Liberals will be sworn in Monday by Queen Juliana.

The two parties, which hold 77 of the 150 seats in the Second Chamber, the lower house of the Staten Generaal (parliament), have agreed on a program aimed at curbing government expenditure.

It took 205 days after the May general election to form the government, the longest such period in Dutch history.

After the November 1972 election it took 162 days to form a cabinet.

Mr. van Agt, 46, becomes premier for the first time after serving as justice minister in two other cabinets. He was also deputy premier in the outgoing government, a center-left coalition led by Socialist Joop den Uyl.

AP.
Andries van Agt

The Christian Democrats will have 10 ministers and the Liberals 6. Liberal leader Hans Wiegel, 36, becomes deputy premier and interior minister.

Christop van der Klaauw, 53, a Liberal career diplomat, will be foreign minister.

There is one woman among the 16 ministers—Mrs. Til Gardeniers, 52, a Christian Democrat who becomes minister of culture, recreation and social work.

The Cabinet is expected to place less emphasis on social reforms than have previous administrations and will probably get less cooperation from the trade unions than would a government including Socialists.

In Parliament, the new government may face problems as a result of its small majority. Seven left-leaning Christian Democrats, who would have preferred a coalition with the Socialists, have said that they do not agree with policy worked out with the Liberals.

However, they have assured Mr. van Agt that they will not vote against the government on any confidence motion.

Unemployment Problem

Problems facing the new administration include an unemployment rate of about 5 per cent, sluggish industrial investments and flagging exports. The country's exports are increasingly priced out of world markets by high labor costs and the strong guilder.

The formation of a Christian Democrat-Liberal coalition was the result of Mr. den Uyl's failure to form a new administration. The Socialists emerged from the election as the country's largest party, raising their parliamentary representation from 43 to 53 seats.

Mr. den Uyl, who has led the country for the last four years, spent months bargaining with the Christian Democrats before reaching agreement on Cabinet policy. But on Nov. 4 negotiations broke down after Mr. den Uyl rejected some Christian Democrat ministerial nominees whom he regarded as too rightist.

Mr. den Uyl has described a Christian Democrat-Liberal government as a step backward and has indicated that the Socialists will be vigorous in opposition.

Russian Will Visit W. Va. Town That Seeks Soviet Aid for Bridge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The State Department has raised no objection to a Soviet journalist's plans to travel to a remote West Virginia community that is seeking Soviet foreign aid to build a bridge.

Journalist Iona Andronov, based in New York City, notified the State Department that he plans to travel to Vulcan, W. Va., a community of about 200 on the West Virginia-Kentucky border.

Soviet diplomats and journalists are required to notify the department when they plan to travel more than 25 miles away from their home base. Such travel is routinely permitted.

Residents of Vulcan asked the Russians for financial help after the rejection of requests for state and federal aid to build a bridge over the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River. The only way into the community is to walk along railroad tracks.

"We've never had a request like this," said Pyotr Kosheiev of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, when he read a news report in Moscow of Vulcan's appeal. "There's no precedent for it. I don't think there's anyone in the government who deals with economic aid to the U.S.A."

The Soviet Peace Committee, a voluntary international charity that functions separately from the government, promised to review any application.

Airport to Piccadilly in Less Than Hour

Queen Opens Heathrow-London Subway Link

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Queen Elizabeth took a ride on London's subway today when she formally opened the new £30-million (about $55-million) showpiece Heathrow Central Station, designed to make airport commuting easier for millions of travelers.

With the Queen in the driver's cab, the train broke a tape at the station, making London's Heathrow Airport the first international airport to be directly connected to the subway transportation system of a major capital.

Built on three levels and located in the center of the airport, the new station will allow travelers to board a fast subway train from Heathrow to Piccadilly Circus in less than an hour, revolutionising commuting to an airport that is the world's busiest in terms of international traffic.

Transport officials predicted that the underground link would end an era in which passengers had to rely on buses, private cars or taxis to go from the airport to London or the nearest rail terminal, about three miles away.

Now underground passages and moving walkways link the station with Heathrow's three main passenger terminals.

The station took six years to build. A five-week strike by elevator and escalator engineers stirred up fears that the royal opening would be postponed. But escalators were fitted quickly when the strikers returned to work four days ago.

Today, the Queen boarded the train at Hatton Cross Station, the penultimate stop on the line, and made the four-minute journey to Heathrow Central in the cab of the computer-directed train.

It was her first official ride in the subway since she opened London's Victoria Line in 1969.

She remembered taking her first subway ride in 1939 with her sister, Princess Margaret.

"I remember having to find the fare out of my pocket money," she said. "And my first encounter with an escalator was—like some here today—to find it not working."

Coinciding with the inaugural, London Transport put into service today 88 new trains costing more than $41 million. The trains are roomier than older models and have more luggage space. The braking systems are electronic.

Trains to and from Heathrow Central Station will run every four minutes during peak hours.

According to one estimate, the new link will eliminate about 30 per cent of the road traffic to and from Heathrow.

Heathrow Airport now handles about 24 million passengers, annually. It is the world's busiest airport in terms of international traffic, although only fourth—behind Chicago's O'Hare Airport, Atlanta Airport and Los Angeles International—in the total number of passengers handled.

Associated Press.
Britain's Queen Elizabeth in the cab of London underground train Friday as she opened Heathrow airport's new station. The operations manager explains details.

Military Bows to Civilian Court

Trials Are Delayed in Philippines for Aquino, Two Others

MANILA, Dec. 16 (AP).—A martial-law tribunal bowed to civilian authority today and canceled scheduled court appearances for condemned former Sen. Benigno Aquino.

The military commission acted a day after the Philippine Supreme Court told the government's lawyers that proceedings in the cases of Mr. Aquino and two co-defendants should be suspended until the high court could act on motions challenging the military's jurisdiction.

"The court expects the commission to respect this," the 13 justices said in a unanimous decision.

The same military panel had convicted Mr. Aquino and the others, who are alleged to be leaders of the Maoist New People's Army, of subversion and other crimes. They were sentenced to death.

The tribunal imposed the sentences on Mr. Aquino and on Bernabe Buscayno, alias "Commander Dante," and a former police officer, Victor Corpus.

After the sentence, Mr. Aquino's mother filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking that it order his release, or at least to assign his case to a civilian court. Despite the pending petition, the commission reopened the cases on orders of President Ferdinand Marcos to receive defense evidence, which had not been presented.

Temporary Order

The Supreme Court's temporary restraining order was the first in five years of martial law to have overturned an action of Mr. Marcos, who was a political enemy of Mr. Aquino before the President began one-man rule in September, 1972.

An announcement by the military commission was worded carefully to mollify the high court, whose members had criticized the commission for failing to extend "common courtesy" to the highest civilian court.

"The actuations and proceedings of the military commission had always been inspired... by utmost respect, courtesy and deference to the high court," the announcement said.

Former Sen. Jovito Salonga, Mr. Aquino's chief lawyer and one of the most respected opponents of Mr. Marcos and martial law, said that he considered the Supreme Court's action was a tentative victory.

"But now let's wait for its judgment on the merits" of the petition, Mr. Salonga said.

He said that the most optimistic appraisal of what the Supreme Court might do is to say, "this fellow has suffered enough and must be released.

"That's not likely from an objective standpoint. It might decide to put it to a civil court, or it may want to refer it to another military commission," he said.

Mr. Marcos said that he ordered the cases reopened "in the interest of justice," but he issued the order only after an international outcry over the death sentence for Mr. Aquino.

Fifth Referendum

MANILA, Dec. 16 (UPI).—President Marcos will ask the nation tomorrow to approve the continuance of his martial-law powers.

The polling will be the fifth that Mr. Marcos has held since martial law was imposed in September, 1972. All previous referenda have given Mr. Marcos a free hand.

4 Fishermen Killed

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Four fishermen were killed and 4 others wounded today when they were attacked by rebels off this southern port.

Associated Press.

THE MAN WHO . . .—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, dwarfed by his own portrait, campaigns in Manila for the referendum on his one-man rule.

Concorde Service Is Suspended Between London and Singapore

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Concorde service between London and Singapore was suspended today, a week after it began, because of Malaysia's refusal to lift a ban on the British-French supersonic airliner over its territory.

British Airways said that today's Concorde flight from London would go only to Bahrain in the Gulf. A spokesman said that the aircraft would return to London and that passengers for Singapore would be transferred to other flights.

The service, jointly operated by British Airways and Singapore Airways, began Friday after Indonesia gave permission for three return flights over its territory because of Malaysia's ban.

Indonesia said, however, that it would not allow more than three flights until Britain and Malaysia solved their differences. Malaysia has objected to the flights because of environmental reasons.

The British High Commission said that talks with the Malaysian government would begin early next week.

Canaries Unit Takes Blame

Department Store in Madr Damaged by Several Bom

MADRID, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Several small bombs exploded inside Cortes Ingles, one of Madrid's biggest department stores, after it closed last night, damaging a furniture display, police said.

A guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of the Canary Islands claimed responsibility for the bombing in a telephone call from Algiers to the Spanish news agency Cifra.

The movement's leader, Antonio Cubillo, said it was to protest the death of a student on Monday at La Laguna versity in the Canary I The student was shot du clash between riot police demonstrators.

The guerrillas also responsibility for the and wounding of two po in the Canary Island Santa Cruz de Tenerife nesday.

10 Arrested at Prot

LAS PALMAS, Canary Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Ten were arrested here during last night between police demonstrators protesting death of the 22-year-old shot by civil guards on Authorities have clos Laguna University after clashed this week with over the youth's death.

Extensive damage has reported to university tions as well as to shop banks in Tenerife and L mas.

Tension continued to m the Canaries and unifo police are patrolling the of Santa Cruz de Tenerife Las Palmas.

Catalan Director He

MADRID, Dec. 16 (U well-known Spanish thea rector has been arrested o orders for staging a play ly containing insults aga armed forces, the nationa agency Cifra said today.

Albert Boadella, direct chief of the Catalonian group Els Joglars (The P is being held in a Ba prison following question a military judge, Cifra

According to the Mr. Boadella was arres military orders for sta play that deals with the court-martial and execut Heinz Chez, a Pole co four years ago of slaying a ish policeman. Chez w cuted the same day as G Puig, a Catalonian anarc

Els Joglars had been Catalonia with the pla suspended further perfor after receiving death thr

Cyprus Said to Refuse Amnesty Demand

Talks Reported on Freeing Kyprianou Son

NICOSIA, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Negotiations were going on tonight to secure the freedom of the kidnapped son of Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, reliable sources said.

The sources said that there was no question of the government yielding to the kidnappers' demands for an amnesty for jailed members of EOKA-B, an organization fighting for the union of Cyprus with Greece.

But it appeared that a deal was being discussed in which the kidnappers might be treated leniently if they released 21-year-old Achilleas Kyprianou, a second lieutenant in the Cypriot National Guard.

Officially, no information was being released. But unofficially, well informed government sources said that the release seemed likely soon.

Clues to Location

Reliable sources said that security forces had a fairly accurate idea of the location where he was being held. But police were keeping a low profile "to avoid complications," the sources added.

The kidnappers abducted Lt. Kyprianou from outside his army camp Wednesday night and threatened to kill him unless their demands are met by 10 p.m. tomorrow.

The abduction led President Kyprianou's chief rival in next Friday's presidential election to withdraw in the interests of national unity.

Glafkos Clerides, leader of the rightist Democratic Rally, which claims to be the biggest single Greek-Cypriot party, said that he was withdrawing because electoral tension would aggravate what he called an already tense atmosphere.

In a statement today, Mr. Clerides said, "I firmly believe that the interests of the Greek-Cypriot people require the unification of all forces . . ."

No Other Candidates

Political observers said that Mr. Clerides's withdrawal almost certainly means that the 45-year-old President will be returned to office. Mr. Clerides was the only other declared candidate and the likelihood of another candidate emerging is considered remote.

Mr. Clerides issued his statement after taking part in a two-hour emergency meeting of party leaders and Cabinet members.

Police investigating the kidnapping today were holding the taxi driver whose vehicle was believed to have been used in the abduction.

A court here today ordered the man, Andreas Panayiotou, to be kept in custody for eight days after police said there were conflicting statements in his report.

Mr. Panayiotou, a refugee from the Turkish-occupied northern part of Cyprus, told police yesterday that he was attacked and robbed by two men who tied him to a tree and drove off with his taxi.

Message From Carter

NICOSIA, Dec. 16 (AP).—President Carter sent a message of sympathy yesterday to President Kyprianou.

"I learned this morning the shocking news of the abduction of your eldest son, Achilleas," Mr. Carter said. "I want you to know that my prayers and the prayers of the whole American people are with you and Mrs. Kyprianou in this very difficult moment."

Truce Force Extended

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 16 (UPI).—The UN Security Council decided unanimously last night to continue the peacekeeping force in Cyprus for another six months. China did not participate in the vote.

The 2,488-man force is policing the cease-fire lines between Greek Cypriot and Turkish forces on the island.

Procedural and political arguments about the formulation of the decision held up the council meeting until late evening.

Reign of Terror Described in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

pinned to their bodies denouncing the victims as counter-revolutionaries," the congressmen said. "Officials apparently deliberately allowed the bodies to remain in open view in busy places."

"You could see fear on the faces of the people," they said. "There is a reign of terror in Addis today. It is widespread and affects everyone in the country. Fear permeates the city."

The government's "revolutionary defense squads" which patrol Addis Ababa "have a license to kill almost at will," the congressmen said. "Even if a person is found carrying U.S. currency, it is a reason to be shot on the spot."

Thousands of persons reportedly have been killed in the capital this year in a shadowy and deadly war of assassination between the embattled government of Col. Mengistu and the outlawed EPRP.

Top government civil servants and ministers, trade union officials, members of the intelligentsia and students have been gunned down in their offices, in broad daylight on the streets and in cafés during the escalating conflict.

The congressmen said they expressed gave concern about human rights to Col. Mengistu but conceded "we were whistling Dixie" since the Ethiopian leader considers himself in the middle of a "war" with the EPRP and that any means are justified.

When they return to Washington, they said, they will urge Congress and the administration to continue its economic and humanitarian aid to Ethiopia and appoint a new ambassador to Addis Ababa, despite the situation in the country.

But they will also urge continuation of a U.S. arms embargo in the area, encourage the administration to work for a peaceful solution through the UN and the Organization of African Unity and strongly condemn the Soviet presence on the Horn and current military buildup in Ethiopia.

U.S. Accuses Russia, Cuba

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The State Department charged today that in addition to large shipments of new Russian weapons, the Soviet Union and Cuba have "substantially" increased the number of their military advisers in Ethiopia.

"The most recent figures were 100 Soviet and 400 Cuban military advisers, and we believe there has been a substantial increase of both in Ethiopia over the estimates we had last month," a spokesman said.

"But I don't have any figures," he added and reiterated the administration's concern over the buildup of Cuban military forces in Ethiopia, Angola and other parts of Africa.

At the same time, he confirmed a report that Soviet arms are being flown into Ethiopia in volume.

Several weeks ago, the State Department also said that the growing Cuban military presence in Africa—about one fourth of Havana's regular army of 100,000—had halted the process of improvement of relations between Washington and Havana.

Cairo Holds 3 In Slaying of U.K. Newsman

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Police investigating the slaying last week of British journalist David Holden arrested three Arab suspects today and began a national hunt for a fourth.

Mr. Holden, 53, chief Sunday Times foreign correspondent, was found shot to death Dec. 7 in a Cairo suburb shortly after his arrival from Amman.

The arrests of the three non-Egyptian Arabs—two men and a woman—were sparked by the discovery of an abandoned blood-spattered car containing all of Mr. Holden's possessions, except for his identity papers. The Egyptian-manufactured Fiat sedan was found in the Dokki section of Cairo on the opposite side of the city from where Mr. Holden's body was discovered.

Police had originally believed that Mr. Holden's taxi driver had killed him for his money on the way to Cairo from the airport, but they now believe that politics was the motive, police sources said.

Search Ordered

After the arrests, police were ordered by the interior minister to look for a second car and for a Jordanian in connection with the slaying.

Mr. Holden, who had covered the Middle East for more than 20 years, was known to have good contacts with a number of guerrillas. He was slain shortly before the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in Cairo, which have been sharply opposed by Arab radicals.

It was speculated that Mr. Holden might have recognized someone on the flight from Jordan or at the Cairo airport who intended to disrupt the talks and that Mr. Holden had been killed as a result.

A police source said that he could not confirm or deny this "because the investigation is still in full gear. All I can say is that we've accepted that we're not dealing with robbery any more. We're looking for a political motive."

Mr. Holden's suitcase, typewriter and notebook were found in the abandoned car. The sources said that the notebook contained his London address and telephone number but declined to say what else was written in it, or whether it might provide a lead.

Ethiopian Deserters Report 150 Executions in Asmara

(Continued from Page 1)

airport: "They were made to sit next to prepared mass graves, then shot from behind."

At the time, Lt. Tsadik said, he had heard trucks moving and the sound of shooting.

His commanders assured him nothing special was happening. But in the morning he said that he learned that between 50 and 60 officers and men had been executed.

Defectors said that combat units from Southern Yemen, technicians from the Soviet Union and doctors from Cuba are helping the besieged Ethiopian forces in Asmara.

Lt. Tsadik said that he had seen Southern Yemen tank crews, wearing unmarked uniforms, in action south of Asmara in September.

Eritrean guerrillas, fighting for power since 1961, have made large gains this year.

Asmara has been under siege since Oct. 12, when guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front cut the road to the Red Sea port of Massawa. A second guerrilla force, the Eritrean Liberation Front, also holds positions around Asmara.

Depending on air transport for food, ammunition and reinforcements, the defenders have repeatedly tried to break through guerrilla forces on the road to Massawa.

The killing of Ethiopian officers and soldiers began on Nov. 17, after three unsuccessful drives, Lt. Tsadik said.

Andreotti Meets With Backers on Economic Policy

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Premier Giulio Andreotti conferred today with the six parties that prop up his minority Christian Democratic government about economic policies for next year.

The meeting was regarded as important for Mr. Andreotti, who is facing increasing pressure to resign and make way for an emergency government including the Communist party.

No details of the meeting were available, but the Premier told union leaders yesterday that he wanted increases in railroad fares and electricity tariffs and on taxes paid on interest earned from bank deposits. He also said he favored cuts in spending for the state pension and health system.

However, he said those changes were not enough to reduce Italy's budget deficit to an amount acceptable by the International Monetary Fund, which would require an additional cut of $1.8 billion.

Rail Strike

ROME, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Some Italian railroad workers today began an unofficial strike to back demands for higher wages and more investment in the state railroad system. The strike, condemned by leaders of the country's three union federations, is expected to cause sporadic disruptions throughout the Christmas travel period.

Peru Arrests Leaders Of Strike by Miners

LIMA, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Peru's military government has arrested the leaders of a strike that ended yesterday at the Toquepala copper mine in southern Peru, the Interior Ministry said today.

About 3,000 workers had struck for a week, demanding a pay increase and the reinstatement of union leaders who were dismissed after a previous strike.

Graffiti Cleanup Costly for Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Madrid city government says it cannot afford to pay the $1.2 million it estimates it would cost to clean the city of posters and graffiti remaining from the June 15 elections.

Officials estimated that 25,000 political posters and the spray-painted graffiti, cover about 100,000 square meters.

The city is allocating $85,000 for a partial cleanup.

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Skeleton Linked To Manson Clan

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP).—Investigators guided by former members of the Charles Manson family have dug up a skeleton they believe is that of a former Hollywood stuntman killed by the clan eight years ago.

Officers tentatively identified the remains, found yesterday in a shallow grave adjacent to the Spahn Ranch, where the Manson clan lived, as those of Donald (Shorty) Shea.

Mr. Shea, 36, who was working as a handyman at the ranch in Chatsworth, 30 miles northwest of Los Angeles, disappeared in the summer of 1969, about the time the Manson family killed eight other persons in two nights.

Drug Ship Is Seized By U.S. Customs

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that the owners of the Ea, a foreign ship, accused of importing $40 million worth of cocaine into Tampa last year, must forfeit the vessel to the U.S. government.

Assistant U.S. attorney Anthony Laspada called the ruling a "landmark decision for U.S. customs" and said it puts owners and captains on notice that they can lose their ships by importing contraband into this country. The Ea, a Liberian-flag ship, has been anchored at the port of Tampa since it was seized in June, last year.

Russians Give Angola 2 Ships

LISBON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union gave Angola's Marxist government two more warships today, in an apparent effort to protect a U.S. company's offshore oil rigs from anti-Communist guerrillas.

A monitored Radio Luanda broadcast said that Angolan Defense Minister Iko Carreira accepted the torpedo boat and a troop landing craft at a ceremony in Luanda.

The Russians have been helping the Angola regime build up its naval forces since guerrillas threatened to destroy Gulf Oil Corp. rigs. Diplomats have said that the royalties from these wells provide the bulk of the foreign exchange needed by Angola to finance food imports and maintain pressure on pro-West guerrillas.

Security Bill Voted in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing its tax reduction proposals with a view to offsetting the loss of consumer purchasing power. Administration economists admit privately that the bill will have an inflationary effect on employment costs and prices.

This year the taxable wage base is $16,500. It will rise to $17,700 on Jan. 1, to $22,900 in 1979, $25,900 in 1980 and $29,700 in 1981. Thereafter, it would rise in line with wage inflation. Assuming a rate of 5.75 per cent a year, the actuaries have projected a 1987 wage base of $42,600. At that level, the maximum tax payable would be $3,046 compared to $965 this year and $1,072 next year. The payroll tax rate also would be increased.

The bill also includes a liberalization of benefits for pensioners who work. Persons under age 72 now lose a dollar for every $2 they earn above $3,000 a year. For those 65 and older, that limit will rise to $4,000 next year, $4,500 in 1979, $5,000 in 1980, $5,500 in 1982 and $6,000 in 1982. In addition, the exemption age will drop to 70 in 1982.

U.S. Takes Sex Out of Almost All Job Titles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The U.S. Labor Department has spent 12 years making up new job titles, to eliminate any reference to sex. But for one job, the department's imagination failed.

Its new dictionary of job classifications says, for example, that a busboy is a dining room attendant and that a batboy is a bat handler, titles that eliminate reference to the sex or age of the worker.

A stewardess is an airline flight attendant.

Approximately 20,000 job classifications are listed in the department's new 1,300-page, five-pound dictionary of occupation titles.

The Labor Department gave up on renaming waiters and waitresses. Instead of something like table attendant, the dictionary uses waiter-waitress.

Quakes Hit Cities In Turkey, Yugoslavia

IZMIR, Turkey, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A fairly strong earthquake shook this Aegean port city today, injuring nine persons and causing property damage.

Another quake, of medium strength, today shook Zagreb, the second largest Yugoslav city. No casualties or damage were reported, officials said.

Cosmos-968 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Cosmos-968 was launched today.

Sadat Sees Chance of Talks With Begin Shortly in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

mosque, the correspondents were alterted. They were in time to meet him as he left 20 minutes later.

He was jaunty and relaxed and declared himself happy with the Cairo conference so far.

The mere fact that Egyptians and Israelis were meeting signified momentum toward peace. He said it was a step toward peace regardless of the outcome.

Observers of the Arab world have been stunned by the speed with which the unthinkable has become routine.

Today about 40 Israeli journalists joined about 30 elderly Egyptian Jews for Sabbath prayers at the central synagogue in Cairo.

Abie Nathan, the "peace pilot," distributed candles and candlesticks.

An Egyptian security officer accompanying the Israelis surprised everybody by volunteering a few words in broken Hebrew to help one of the visitors communicate with an Arabic-speaking member of the congregation. The officer did not explain how he came to know Hebrew.

Israelis touring the old bazaar of Cairo reported that café owners would not let them pay but asked for Israeli coins as souvenirs instead.

UN Refugee Aid

ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The UN's World Food Program said yesterday that it is sending $1.5 million to Thailand to help feed 90,000 Southeast Asian refugees.

Begin Outlines New Proposals in Meeting With Cart

(Continued from Page 1)

portant problems concerning the peace-making process in the Middle East." He met privately with Mr. Carter for an hour, then the two leaders were joined by advisers for the second hour.

Palestinian Autonomy

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Israeli sources have said that they expected Prime Minister Begin to offer a West Bank-Gaza Strip proposal granting civil autonomy to Palestinian Arabs while Israel maintained a strategic presence in the occupied territories.

The details of the Begin leadership's concept of civil autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs was unclear. It could be similar to a "functional plan" offered by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Acting on the theory that all proposals so far for a settlement of the West Bank issue, ranging from a Palestinian state to Israel's retention of the land, were unacceptable either to the Arabs or to the Israelis, Mr. Dayan advocated a plan in which the West Bank Arabs would govern their domestic affairs while the Israelis would keep a military presence for secure and defensible borders.

In addition, Mr. Begin's proposals were thought to include the continuation of an Israeli military and security presence in the Rafieh salient, a densely populated Arab area at the southern end of the Gaza Strip and the northern Sinai. There are a number of Israeli settlements there, including one called Yamit, in which the Israelis have made a major investment because of the strategic significance of the site on the Mediterranean Sea.

There was talk here that the civil-autonomy plan for the Palestinians envisaged a plebiscite for the West Bank-Gaza area but not for 20 years.

Mr. Begin's proposals purportedly do not dwell on the city of Jerusalem or the Golan Heights. In the past, Israel has reportedly been ready to make territorial concessions on the sparsely populated Golan, which was seized from Syria during the 1967 war. But so far Syria has opposed Mr. Sadat's direct overtures to Israel. Syria has strongly boycotted the Cairo conference which got under way Wednesday between the Israelis and the Egyptians with the United States and the United Nations also participating.

The status of East Jerusalem has long been the least negotiable of the lands Israel took during the 1967 war, and even the most ambitious outside plans for a Mideast solution always left Jerusalem for the last.

Israeli Vow

When the city was reunited after the 1967 war—after 19 years of separation—the Israelis vowed that it would never again be divided and annexed the eastern part taken from the Jordanians.

Most of the Arabs have not called for Jerusalem's redivision. Instead, they favor having Jerusalem declared an international city or given some status that excludes it from partisan politics because of its religious significance to Jews, Christians and Moslems. The Israelis, however, regard Jerusalem as their capital and are unlikely to be conciliatory in surrendering any of their control.

It was not known whether such a West Bank proposal would be acceptable to the Egyptians, who say they are seeking an overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, not a separate accord between Israel and Egypt.

The Dayan approach to the West Bank problem skirts the barrier of a Palestinian state, which Israel totally opposes. Lately, Mr. Sadat has not been using the term "state" regarding the Palestinians but has been talking of a Palestinian "entity" or "homeland"—terms used by Mr. Carter.

Last month, after Mr. Sadat had invited the Israelis to Cairo, some analysts noted a difference in tone between Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan. The foreign minister said that Israel must reassess its "last-ditch" attitudes on the major issues dividing it from the Arabs, while Mr. Begin expressed fear that some Israelis were too readily volunteering concessions.

U.S. Approval Sought

It is speculated here that Mr. Begin's trip to Washington arises in part from a desire to coordinate and receive U.S. approval for whatever changes or concessions Israel appears willing to make.

Israel also appears willing to recognize Egyptian sovereignty in the Sinai, providing it can lease Sharm el Sheikh, the tip of Sinai on the Red Sea, a coastal strip along the Gulf of Aqaba.

This would be to provide a waterway leading to the southern port of Eilath, which already has three settlements along that coastal strip. Israel has built a coast highway to them, Dahab and Nuweiba resort areas. The third settlement, Ophira, is at Sharm el Sheikh and is a major settlement.

The Egyptians have said they regard Mr. Begin's trip with Mr. Carter as a positive step toward finding a peaceful settlement to the Middle East impasse. But it was learned here last night when the Egyptians had been briefed on the proposals that Mr. Begin believed making in Washington.

Russia, Japan Extend Agreement on Fishing

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Japan today extended to next year their interim agreement on fisheries and fixed the areas and catch quotas in the two countries' 200-mile economic zones.

Tass said that exchange letters signed by officials permit Soviet fishing fleets to catch 650,000 tons of fish near the Japanese coast and Japanese boats to take 850,000 tons in Soviet zones. Talks on a long-term agreement have been suspended but will be resumed early next year, Tass said.

PLO Assails Carter

BEIRUT, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization rejected tonight President Carter's charges of intransigence and accused him of reverting to Henry Kissinger's policy of "divide and rule" among Arab countries" and using "American diplomacy on behalf of Israel."

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, said the remarks in response to President Carter's criticisms yesterday in Washington.

"Mr. Carter gave a speech attacking the PLO, accusing it of inflexibility and intransigence, pointing out the PLO's refusal to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the right of Israel to exist," Mr. Kaddoumi said, "and he forgot that the United States of America is the only one who stands with Israel in its rejection of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people which the United Nations has approved which are consecrated by numerous UN resolutions, the latest being 3236."

هكذا من الأصل

'77 Session Wrapped Up

How Major Programs Fared in Congress

ASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP). ngress ended its 1977 session rday after passing a bill to ance Social Security with a billion payroll tax increase g a 10-year period.

e house recessed at 4:39 p.m. the Senate at 6:05 p.m.

e following is a brief sum- of the current legislative s of major points considered s session:

rgy: Senate-House negotia- still are seeking a compro- on Mr. Carter's plan for ving, taxing and pricing y. Most of the President's mendations were passed by ouse but defeated or dis- ed in the Senate.

Carter cast his first veto. ember, rejecting $80 mil- r the Clinch River, Tenn., r breeder reactor project. gress and Mr. Carter agreed ust to set up the Energy tment.

emergency measure in ay gave the President pow- order natural gas moved state to state to keep hos- and homes warm.

me taxes: As part of the nt's plan to stimulate the my, Congress approved and ed the 1977 Tax Reduction mplification Act, designed taxes $24 billion in three

re: Mr. Carter is winning

ck Taxes Funds for xon Sought

By Walter Pincus

HINTON, Dec. 16 (WP).— nternal Revenue Service is to collect millions of dol- n back gift taxes from o millionaire Clement and other major contrib- to Richard Nixon's 1968 72 presidential campaigns, ng to Mr. Stone's lawyers. IRS contends that a wide- ed practice then of giving or less to multiple cam- committees did not exempt ntributions from federal provisions. Under the the time, $3,000 was the um political contribution uld be made without pay- gift tax.

20 Nixon donors have ent "deficiency assess- lawyers James Rhind ouglas Walters said yester-

me Democratic Cases

IRS also "has some Dem- cases in the works," Mr. said, but added that re not as many substan- tors to the 1972 presiden- mpaign of George Mc-

Stone's lawyers do not why the IRS is pressing ases, particularly since a w made all political con- ns exempt from gift taxes. kesman said that the IRS not comment.

e 1974, major political gns set up hundreds of committees to which big tors could direct their after first dividing it into ts of $3,000 or less.

ndreds of Committees

Stone, for example, gave than $5 million to Nixon gn organizations between nd 1973. Money went to ds of organizations with ranging from Citizen Issue ttee for Good Government tional Issue Committee to ndent Research Committee. Mr. Nixon got the Re- n nomination in 1968, the ttees were identified only ber.

d on $7 million in political utions between 1968 and he IRS is now seeking al gift taxes totaling $3.4 from Mr. Stone and his

Stone's lawyers contend me IRS officials began in ry to do away with "an accepted practice" that ed big contributors to the gift tax. Questions Mr. Stone's contributions ised in 1970, they said.

ry's Mistake ucky Break or U.S. Man

SHINGTON, Dec. 16 —When Larry Watson acquitted Wednesday in l court of a drug felony e that could have drawn ear prison term, the told him that he was a man.

terday, it turned out that Watson was even luckier the judge had thought. e jurors who heard his belatedly informed U.S. ct Court Judge John that they had intended nvict Mr. Watson. But ury foreman had marked wrong box—"not guilty" r than "guilty"—on the ct form. The jury in- ed the judge of the fore- mistake after it had discharged from service. terday Judge Pratt dis- the mistake and said the constitutional protec- against double jeopardy nits Mr. Watson from tried again on the same e.

Carter Endorses Job Safeguards For Bureaucrats

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP). —President Carter has approved a plan that would prohibit federal government agencies from firing any employee as a result of efforts to reorganize the bureaucracy. The plan would also restore grade and pay levels to thousands of employees who have already been demoted this year in various routine shifts.

Most of these demotions have occurred as a result of shake-ups that seem to accompany all new administrations and as a result of routine "desk audits"—evaluations that determine whether a federal employee is being overpaid for the work he is doing.

The new job-protection plan, conceived by the Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Civil Service Commission, was to be officially circulated throughout the federal government today.

The fear of demotion or layoff has panicked many people in Washington, where 347,000 people work for the federal government. Although there have been some reorganizations, rumors about the Carter reorganization, yet to come, have caused severe morale problems in many agencies.

The recent suicides of a Commerce Department worker at his office was, some friends and colleagues believe, triggered by depression resulting from his demotion.

The initial votes in congressional work on his plan to overhaul the welfare system.

Labor: The hourly minimum wage of $2.30 will rise to $2.65 on Jan. 1 and reach $3.35 in 1981, with 5 million workers to benefit, under a bill Mr. Carter signed in November.

The House defeated a bill to expand the picketing rights of construction workers.

Environment: Automakers won a delay in meeting tougher vehicle-exhaust standards, while new rules cover nearly all sources of air pollution under a bill Mr. Carter signed.

A strip-mining control and reclamation measure signed by the President contains a ban on ripping open the surface of land that cannot be reclaimed.

Economy: Two laws Mr. Carter signed in May, covering spending for economic stimulus and creating public works jobs, are designed to provide employment for about 1.1 million people.

As part of his economic-stimulus plan, Mr. Carter signed legislation in August aimed at putting 200,000 young persons into jobs or job training.

Urban: Mr. Carter and Congress agreed in October on a law authorizing $13.7 billion over three years for housing and community-development activity, the administration's first urban program.

Agriculture: The President signed a wide-ranging, $11-billion-a-year measure to boost grain farmers' income, revise the food stamp program and expand agricultural research during a four-year period.

Defense: Mr. Carter's decision to stop production of B-1 strategic bombers, which originally were proposed as replacements for the B-52s, was approved by Congress in a $116-billion defense appropriation bill.

Reorganization: Mr. Carter got power from Congress to give the lawmakers his plans for reorganizing the bureaucracy.

Overseas Taxes: Congress failed to vote a delay on provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act covering Americans living abroad, but a compromise measure is still possible before the affected tax returns are due.

The failure to defer the measure means that provisions of the 1976 law will apply to income earned in 1977.

Under the 1976 act, the income exclusion for Americans living abroad was reduced to $15,000, foreign income taxes on the excluded amount were made ineligible as a credit against U.S. income taxes, and income in excess of the excluded amount was made taxable at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.

Tax returns from Americans abroad are not due until June 15, giving Congress time to approve a delay or to work out a longer-range compromise, which might include special deductions in place of the income exemption.

Massachusetts Drops Insurance Funds Tax

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Massachusetts has discarded a tax that was unpopular with insurance companies and accepted in exchange a program that officials hope will yield 2,000 jobs.

The state repealed the six-year-old 1-per-cent gross investment tax on money invested by life insurance firms based in Massachusetts. In return, the insurance companies are required to invest $100 million in a loan pool over the next five years for Massachusetts manufacturing companies that cannot obtain long-term unsecured loans.

Associated Press.

YEARNING TO BE FREE—Dr. Patrick Reddig of the University of Minnesota Veterinary School about to release a rehabilitated eagle, near Prescott, Wis. Four eagles were released: One had been trapped and three shot and their wings broken.

But 63d Vessel Still Upriver

Russia Flirting With Violation Of Arms Accord Over A-Sub

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—On the ice-bound Amur River in the Soviet Far East floats the Kremlin's newest missile submarine—which the United States does not yet count as such. If it did, it would have to accuse the Soviet Union of violating the strategic arms agreement.

The Delta-class, nuclear-powered vessel, built at Komsomolsk-na-Amur, a city closed to Westerners up the river from the Sea of Okhotsk, is the Soviet Union's 63d ballistic missile submarine. Under the agreement, Moscow is allowed only 62 "operational" submarines of this kind.

With this vessel, the Soviet Union also is bumping the ceiling on submarine-launched ballistic missiles. It is allowed 950 under the five-year agreement signed in 1972. The 16 missiles that this Delta-3 submarine will carry would take them over that limit.

The Soviet-U.S. agreement expired last Oct. 3, but both sides said they would abide by its provisions while negotiating a new treaty. During this hiatus, however, the United States—and presumably the Soviet Union as well—is watching with special care for possible violations.

U.S. attention has been focused on this 63d submarine, which is about 426 feet long and 35 feet wide, displaces 8,000 tons and draws about 33 feet of water. It went down the ways into the Amur as scheduled early this fall.

The formal interim agreement only put a limit on operational ballistic missile submarines, but an associated document, never published, covers "agreed procedures" for implementing the agreement.

It provides that submarines are counted operational as soon as they go out for "sea trials," according to U.S. officials. So, before this submarine can put to sea, the strategic arms agreement requires that a Soviet submarine now in operation—presumably an older Yankee-class vessel with older missiles—be brought into port and dismantled.

No Soviet submarine has been scrapped so far, it is understood. And contrary to predictions made last summer, the newest one is still up the river. Therefore, U.S. officials say, the Soviet Union is not in violation of the agreement.

The Amur is frozen over and should stay that way until about April. "The problem won't be back with us until spring," a U.S. official said.

Whether the Soviet Union had always planned to keep the new submarine at Komsomolsk through the winter is unknown. Ice damage should be a real concern, although, as an official said, the vessel could be moored "in a launch basin with lots of antifreeze around it."

© Los Angeles Times

In Case of War With Soviet Union

U.S. Orders Major Review of Nuclear Plans

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT). —The White House has ordered the Defense Department to conduct a major review of contingency plans for waging nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

Officials said that the review, undertaken at the same time as another Pentagon study on the future size and composition of U.S. nuclear forces, was prompted by White House concern that existing strategic doctrine inherited from past administrations might be outdated.

The officials said that the review of contingency planning would be the first Pentagon effort to take a new look at nuclear targeting since early 1974, when James Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Nixon administration, announced an important shift in strategic doctrine. Mr. Schlesinger said that the emergence of overall parity in nuclear capabilities between the two superpowers had made it necessary for U.S. nuclear forces to be able to carry out small-scale attacks on cities that were emphasized in policy statements of the 1960s.

"Things have changed," said a high-ranking Carter administration official, "and it is time that we examined this important question again."

The Defense Department has been asked to address such questions involving its nuclear strike plans as what types of Soviet targets the United States needs to be able to threaten with destruction, how many nuclear weapons are necessary to perform various missions, and whether U.S. strategic forces should be designed to carry out limited nuclear attacks.

A major impetus for the new study appears to be a growing interest in nuclear targeting by the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. According to officials, he has prodded the Pentagon to examine whether the war plans of the previous administration needed to be revised.

Mr. Brzezinski, officials said, believes that nuclear doctrine needs to be more closely tied to the administration's overall political strategy toward the Soviet Union. In particular, he is said to contend that the Pentagon's nuclear strike plan should be designed to exploit potential Soviet fears, such as threatening Moscow's food supply or making a target of Russian troops in the Far East, so that the Soviet Union would be more vulnerable to attack from China.

Another important factor leading to the study, officials said, is the uncertainty over the effectiveness of Soviet civil-defense precautions. Pentagon officials are still examining what some believe is a major Soviet effort to protect citizens and industry from nuclear attack with shelters and emergency evacuation procedures.

Army Weapon Criticized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT). —A $1-billion Army program to build an infantry combat vehicle has been sharply criticized by a government agency that called the weapon slow, noisy, smoky, expensive and somewhat easy to destroy.

The report by the General Accounting Office to Congress urged Defense Secretary Harold Brown to overhaul the design or tactical uses of the Infantry Fighting Vehicle, or scrap the project.

"We recommend that, if the design changes and tactical doctrine are unattainable, the secretary direct the Army to find alternatives to the IFV," the report said.

The vehicle, essentially an armored personnel carrier with weapons, has been developed by the Army to support the new battle tank, the XM-1. It is the infantry's first combat vehicle designed to accompany tanks into battle and was viewed by the Army as potentially increasing the mobility and firepower of infantry troops.

The fighting vehicle represented a shift in military thinking. The infantry now rides to the edge of a battlefield in the M-113 armored personnel carrier and dismounts. With the new vehicle, infantrymen will be able to fight both in and outside of it. A thousand combat vehicles are scheduled to be built at a cost of $1.3 billion.

U.S. to Return Hungary Crown In 2-Day Rites

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP). —Hungary's crown jewels will be returned to Budapest by a U.S. delegation in a two-day ceremony Jan. 6-7 and will be put on permanent public display, the State Department announced yesterday.

The Crown of St. Stephen, a symbol of Hungarian nationhood, has been in U.S. custody since the end of World War II. President Carter decided more than a month ago that the jewels should be returned to the Hungarian people.

The return of the crown has raised considerable protest by thousands of Hungarian-Americans who do not want the jewels turned over to a Communist-run government.

Hundreds of persons demonstrated in Washington last month against the return of the crown. The State Department said the crown is being returned to the people "as property of the Hungarian nation and people."

The State Department said the jewels wil be returned by a delegation headed by a senior government official or a prominent American appointed by President Carter.

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For Causing Bodily Harm to Chowchilla Children

California Abductors May Get Life Sentences Without Parole

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP).—Three admitted kidnappers may spend the rest of their lives in prison because a judge ruled that three schoolgirls they held captive suffered bodily harm from fainting spells, nosebleeds and stomach upsets.

The defendants—James Schoenfeld, 26, Richard Schoenfeld, 23, and Fred Woods, 26—were convicted yesterday of kidnapping with bodily harm under a tough law that calls for a life sentence with no parole.

Superior Court Judge Leo Deegan decided the case without a jury, ruling that three captives had suffered bodily harm in the July, 1976, kidnapping of 26 Chowchilla schoolchildren and their bus driver.

Describing the kidnapping as an "ordeal of terror," Judge Deegan said that the testimony of some of the children had convinced him that bodily injury had occurred.

The defendants admitted kidnapping the youngsters and school bus driver Ed Ray at gunpoint, but they denied five more serious charges of kidnap with bodily harm.

They were acquitted on two counts of bodily harm involving Mr. Ray and a child, Cynthia Van Hoff.

The kidnappers have not been sentenced. The judge scheduled a Jan. 16 hearing to discuss a defense request that the sentence be modified because of mitigating circumstances.

Ted Merrill, representing Richard Schoenfeld, asked for the hearing. Outside of court, he said that he was not certain what approach he would take but that one possibility was trying to have the statute declared unconstitutional.

"The defendants are not bad kids. There are some things we want to bring to the attention of the judge," said Lester Gendron, attorney for James Schoenfeld.

Mr. Gendron said, "This was an erroneous decision and it certainly will be appealed."

In his ruling, which was made immediately after closing arguments, the judge relied heavily on the testimony of the victims.

He discarded the prosecution's key contention—that the victims suffered heat exhaustion—by saying that he was not convinced that the evidence supported that conclusion.

"I am satisfied, however, from the testimony of some of the children that they fainted and had stomach distress," he said.

Jodi Heffington, 12, Jennifer Brown, 10, and Rebecca Reynolds, 10, had testified that the stifling heat in the van which transported them 100 miles from their central California hometown to a rock quarry had caused fainting, nosebleeds and stomach upsets.

They experienced similar problems, they said, after their captors placed them in a buried moving van, where they said they gasped for air and sweated profusely during the 16 1/2 hours before they dug their way out.

The judge, noting that the buried van contained water and mattresses, said such provisions failed to come "anywhere near preventing the suffering of these children."

Describing the conditions in the two transport vans and the underground van as "terrible," he said that the harm was compounded by the heat of summer.

The victims and their parents expressed relief at the verdict. If the defendants had been acquitted, they would have been eligible for parole in seven years.

Miss Heffington, 12, said she was glad. Miss Reynolds, 8, said, "They got what they deserved."

John Brown, father of Jennifer, said, "It's a relief to the children to know they'll never have to worry about being confronted by the individuals on the street."

Alarmed by Increased Use of PCP

U.S. Drug Unit to Crack Down on 'Angel Dust'

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Federal drug authorities, alarmed by the increasing use and damaging effects of the drug phencyclidine (PCP), will move to impose tighter controls on making and distributing the so-called "angel dust," it was learned yesterday.

Peter Bensinger, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said that PCP "is a very dangerous drug substance that has replaced LSD, and maybe more so."

On Monday, the Federal Register will carry a notice that the drug is being moved from Schedule III to Schedule II under the Controlled Substances Act. The move will impose stricter inventory, manufacturing and security controls and will require that all PCP transactions be recorded on federal order forms.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who recently urged the Carter administration to crack down on PCP, said that the action is a step forward, but still not enough.

'Epidemic Proportions'

"If you have a problem of epidemic proportions, as PCP is, that problem requires the highest priority treatment, and this is not it," Sen. Percy said.

Mr. Bensinger acknowledged that he would prefer moving the substance up to the tightest level of control, Schedule I, but he said that the Health, Education and Welfare Department opposed the move because veterinarians use the drug as an anesthetic for primates.

The most important drug now included in Schedule I is heroin. Schedule II includes amphetamines and barbiturates.

Because most of the illicitly used PCP is manufactured clandestinely, Mr. Bensinger said that placing more stringent controls on its manufacture and distribution will not have a direct impact.

Instead, he expects the move to "raise the level of awareness" of investigators, prosecutors and judges that PCP is a widely abused drug and should be treated as such.

State Action

About 40 states keep close track of the federal scheduling of dangerous drugs and will initiate regulations similar to the federal ones almost immediately, Mr. Bensinger said.

He noted that PCP has a hallucinogenic effect on humans and can produce feelings of superhuman strength and extreme paranoia.

Mr. Bensinger said that in the first six months of this year, hallucinogen injuries averaged 912 per quarter last year and 733 in 1975. He said that the increases —22.6 per cent since last year— "are almost entirely related to upsurge" in PCP use.

While seizures by DEA agents of PCP laboratories indicate that it is manufactured in most areas of the country, its greatest availability is in the Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., New York City and Detroit areas, Mr. Bensinger said.

PCP was developed in the 1950s as an animal anesthetic, according to DEA information. It was tried on humans, but produced postoperative agitation, delirium and other mental aberrations, which led to the abandonment of the testing.

© Los Angeles Times.

Australia to Take 1,050 Refugees

SYDNEY, Dec. 16 (AP).—Australia will airlift 1,050 Vietnamese refugees from temporary camps in southeast Asia during the next two months, an Immigration Ministry spokesman said today in Canberra.

The spokesman confirmed earlier reports that the first group of 180 refugees would arrive by charter aircraft a week from today. A second planeload is due a week later.

He said that the rest of the 1,050 would arrive during the next two months on regular commercial flights, after immigration officials visiting the camps complete the necessary processing.

Finland-Japan Talks

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (AP).—Premier Kalevi Sorsa of Finland met yesterday with his Japanese counterpart, Takeo Fukuda, and discussed ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, Mr. Fukuda's aides said.

Polish Bishops Urge Better Food Supplies

WARSAW, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Poland's Roman Catholic bishops called on authorities today to improve food supplies in the country, which they called "insufficient."

"Better distribution of certain food is a necessity and a basic human right of the working people," the bishops said after their two-day conference here. Shoppers have had to form long lines outside meat stores to buy hams, sausages and fish.

A-Agency Head Named

GENEVA, Dec. 16 (AP).—The council of the European Nuclear Research Center has elected Bernard Gregory, of France, as chairman of the 12-nation organization, succeeding Paul Levaux of Belgium.

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Lopez Portillo Reverses Traditional Policy

Mexico Puts Food Ahead of Land Reform

By Alan Riding

CIUDAD OBREGON, Mexico, Dec. 16 (NYT).—After just a year in office, President Jose Lopez Portillo, in reversing the controversial agrarian policies of his predecessor, has begun stressing increased food production over expropriation of private estates.

Rather than wooing the 4 million impoverished landless peasants with promises of tiny plots, Mr. Lopez Portillo has cautioned them against illegal occupations of private property and has bluntly informed them that there is little land left to be distributed.

"The solution is not to divide up the land but to multiply production," the President said recently. "To bring justice to the peasant is not to give him land nor to divide it up, but rather to create new units of production, to increase efficiency and to generate wealth."

In a country where millions of peasants fought the 1910 revolution to obtain "land and liberty," the policy marks a major turning point in the official handling of rural problems. Suddenly the old doctrine that every peasant has the right to a piece of land is being dismantled.

Policy Reversed

The reversal is all the more remarkable because until a year ago the government of former President Luis Echeverria Alvarez was actively encouraging the peasants to campaign against private landowners. Just 11 days before leaving office, Mr Echeverria heightened peasant expectations by expropriating 90,000 acres of irrigated land owned by wealthy conservative families near this northwestern agricultural center.

When Mr. Lopez Portillo took over, not only were angry peasants squatting illegally on hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland but the private farmers who produce most of the food for domestic consumption and export were refusing to invest because of uncertainty. The new government, therefore, gave priority to evicting the squatters and to restoring confidence among private farmers. While there has been rare peace in the countryside over the last year, some analysts have begun warning of the dangers of applying technological solutions to deeply political peasant problems.

"Increased production should not be incompatible with paying immediate attention to the most urgent basic needs of the peasant masses," wrote a leading academic figure, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, recently.

At the heart of the problem is the Mexican system of land tenure, under which backward communal farms known as *ejidos* exist side by side with modern private estates of up to 250 acres. The system was conceived after the 1910 revolution to give plots to a maximum number of farmers while preventing the re-emergence of haciendas.

Plots Received

Though poor peasants received their plots, the communes rarely had access to the credit, seeds, fertilizer and machinery necessary to make their land productive. As a result, 80 per cent of the 28,000 communes cannot support themselves.

With most peasants having 6 to 10 children, tiny plots have often been further subdivided into greater inefficiency, while more and more young peasants have been compelled to migrate to the cities or to join those demanding their own pieces of land. Anxious to avert rural unrest, successive governments have continued handing out the tiny plots, some of them on steep slopes or in arid zones so they are virtually useless for agriculture.

While efforts were being made to appease the peasantry, rapid population growth—the total is over 60 million—obliged the government to rely on private farmers to produce food. By the early 1960s they not only were benefiting from government investment in dams and irrigation canals but they were also being allowed to grow beyond the legal limit of 250 acres.

Tensions Defused

In 1973, with peasant unrest again on the rise, Mr. Echeverria chose to defuse tensions by turning once more against the landowners rather than directly attacking the problem of the inefficiency of the communal farms. The economic price of this policy was that per-capita food production fell steadily and that food imports this year will cost over $600 million.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's strategy is to reassure farmers while tackling the ejido problem by collectivizing tiny plots to establish larger units of production. Though many peasants resist surrendering their land to collectives, promising results have come from new communes formed from land expropriated last year in the Yaqui Valley outside Ciudad Obregon. Although the living conditions of these collective farmers are still inadequate, productivity has not dropped since the expropriation.

To slow the exodus of underemployed peasants to urban areas, the government is trying to encourage private farmers to invest their profits in agro-industry to increase the value of exports and create more rural jobs. Among the wealthy farmers of Ciudad Obregon, though, there is still uncertainty.

Iranian Students Win Rally Right In Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The National Park Service, after its refusal to let militant Iranian students demonstrate here last week in the wake of violence during the visit by the Shah of Iran Nov. 15, has agreed to let the students rally in Lafayette Park near the White House Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Park service officials said a "sufficient cooling-off period" should minimize a recurrence of violence.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which had considered suing the park service for last week's permit denial on constitutional grounds, said it welcomed the action.

The Iranian Students Association, one of several student factions involved in the Nov. 15 violence, was granted the permit for the Washington demonstration to coincide with President Carter's scheduled visit to Iran.

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Callaghan to Visit India

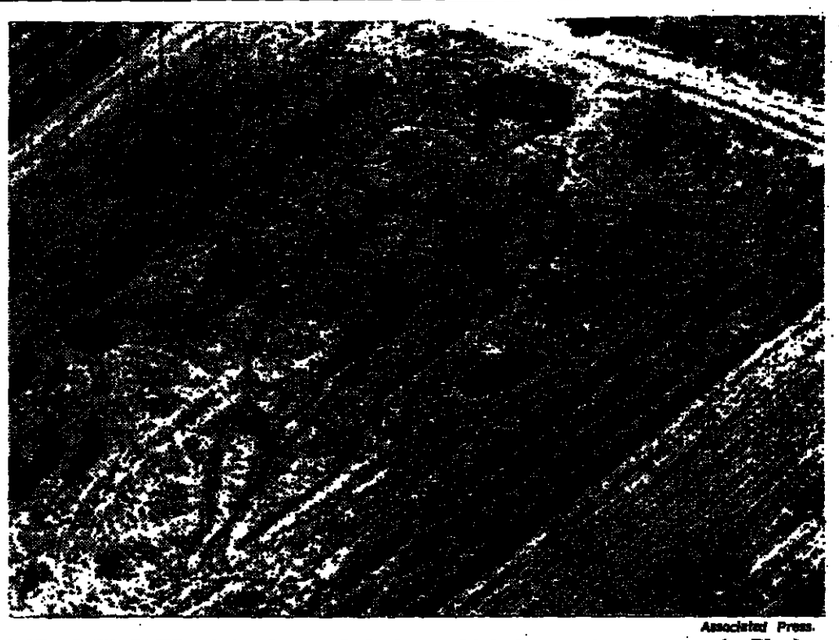
NEW DELHI, Dec. 16 (UPI).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan will pay a five-day visit to India during his tour of South Asian countries next month, the Foreign Office has announced.

3 Fined in 'Blow' Of North Sea Rig

OSLO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Three Americans were fined $400 each yesterday for being negligent in their work on Phillips Petroleum's Bravo oil rig just before the well's blowout last April spilled about 20,000 tons of crude oil into the North Sea.

The attorney general, who assessed the fine, said that a police investigation showed the drilling supervisor, the drilling chief and the drilling chief engineer were negligent in their duties.

Phillips spokesman Haakon Blauw said two of the men were Phillips employees and the third worked for the drilling and maintenance contractors, Moran International. Oil gushed from the well for eight days before it was capped.



Associated Press.

FOR ART'S SAKE—A faceless nude looks on high from a tree nursery in Pluckemin, N.J., where she was created by nursery employee Jack Rannells and four friends. Mr. Rannells said that he got the idea of the earth etching from South American stone etchings. The 200-foot-tall figure will be erased in the spring, with the new season's plantings of various trees and shrubs in the area.

Obituaries

Alexander Galich, Exiled Soviet Poet, Singer

PARIS, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Alexander Galich, 58, a popular Soviet poet and singer stripped of his Soviet nationality for singing the plight of the poor and humble, has died in exile in Paris, police reported today.

Mr. Galich, a Jew converted to the Orthodox faith, was found dead in his apartment after being electrocuted while working on a radio receiver, police said.

Mr. Galich, whose real name was Alexander Ginzburg, was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1974 after writing poems and singing songs describing, often in argotic terms, the life of Russia's downtrodden masses buffeted about by the Communist bureaucracy.

Mr. Galich was a stage director and film scriptwriter for most of the early part of his career. Some of the films he worked on, made in the 1960s, are considered well-made and are still shown, but his name has been erased from the credits.

In 1963, he began writing poems and singing them to his own accompaniment on a guitar.

In 1971 he was expelled from the Union of Soviet Filmmakers and Writers for what were called his seditious ideas.

The Soviet Union expelled him in 1974 after he had failed to end his criticism of the regime and had joined a human-rights committee headed by dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov.

Before the expulsion, Mr. Galich performed to small groups of friends who made tape recordings that were passed from hand to hand and rerecorded many times.

Several collections of his songs and poems were published in the West in recent years, including "Songs," "Generation of Condemned," and Rehearsal."

After his expulsion, Mr. Galich worked in the cultural department of Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored radio station broadcasting to the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the artist's death, the French newspaper Le Monde said, "Galich was neither a plotter nor a terrorist. He was the embodiment of goodness. For the Soviet regime, goodness is dangerous.

"Galich sings of the miserable, humiliated ones—so he wants to make us believe that there are unhappy people in our society which is a perfect democracy: he wants to make us believe that there are discontented, unorthodox, marginal people. Therefore, he is a slanderer, a dissident, an agent of imperialism. Out with him."

AP.

Alexander Galich

Risto Jarva

HELSINKI, Dec. 16 (AP).—Risto Jarva, 43, ranked among Finland's most successful movie directors, died early this morning in a traffic accident while returning home after the premier of his latest movie.

His most recent works were comedies including "Man Who Could Not Say No," "Vacation," and "The Year of the Rabbit."

Gen. Wilfred Kitching

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Gen. Wilfred Kitching, 84, international leader of the Salvation Army from 1954 to 1963, died yesterday at his home at Bexhill-on-Sea, south of London.

Plaque Stolen in Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—A copper plaque by Picasso worth about $12,000 has been stolen from the National Gallery here, Ceteka news agency said yesterday.

U.S. Will Accept 5,000 Additional Soviet Refugees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—The Carter administration has agreed to allow a further 5,000 Soviet refugees, most of them Jews, to enter the United States.

The parole admissions—emergency admissions above quotas—announced by Attorney General Griffin Bell Wednesday will alleviate a backlog of Soviet refugees now gathered at processing centers in Rome.

The action is the latest in a series of such paroles and is indicative of a larger problem of how to cope with increasing numbers of Soviet and Indochinese refugees, administration officials said.

The periodic paroles are necessary because the immigration laws put ceilings on the number of refugees permitted to enter the United States each year.

Earlier this year, parole for 4,000 Soviet refugees was approved. In August, 15,000 Indochinese refugees were allowed to enter.

TV Cameras Help Blind Fight Thieves

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 16 (AP).—So many thieves are robbing the blind that a television system is being installed to monitor the branch offices of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

"We are putting television cameras at 12 of our outlets in Edmonton and Calgary on a trial basis," Ken Middlebrough, CNIB divisional manager of the cater plan, said yesterday.

"Losses at some of our 87 outlets are making them unviable propositions and the employment of blind people is being jeopardised," he said.

Gifts, magazines and cigarettes have been stolen. Some people have tried to pass a $1 bill for a $10 bill, he said. An Edmonton outlet was robbed of more than $200 in a week. Mr. Middlebrough said.

The outlets have provided jobs for the blind since the end of World War I.

Tremor Jolts California

SALINAS, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP).—An earthquake hit the Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz areas early yesterday police reported. No major damage or injuries were reported.

Despite Low Pay, Busy Schedule

Italy's Parliament Attracting Bright, Reformist Candidates

By Louis Fleming

ROME, Dec. 16.—The deputy was meeting some of his constituents in an ornate reception room in the Parliament building—not because he likes the elegance of the place, but because he has no office.

And no telephone, no staff, not even a secretary.

And his take-home pay runs under $14,000 a year.

"Not enough to encourage anyone to give up a good profession," according to another deputy, who, because he holds an important office in his party, does have an office—five miles from Parliament.

Furthermore, a parliamentarian's schedule is demanding. Apart from the summer recess, the legislature is in year-round session. That is particularly burdensome for deputies from distant parts of Italy. They receive less than $30 a day for living expenses, not enough to pay reasonable room and board.

"So they run home as soon as a vote has been taken," a deputy with the good fortune to live in Rome commented with sympathy.

For all the drawbacks, however, political life in Italy is attracting some bright new participants, reform-minded, independent of old party concepts, impatient with the corruption that has characterized so much of the politics of the past. Half the deputies elected last year are serving their first term in Parliament.

To P Communist

One of them is Luigi Rossi di Montalera, 30, part of the family known worldwide for the vermouth it produces. He originally became active in politics by working to get more vigorous candidates to run on the ticket of the ruling Christian Democratic party. The reform and strengthening of that, the largest of Italy's parties, is the best way to keep a Communist from being elected, he says.

He still manages to devote a day a week to the family business, Martini and Rossi, in Turin, and he keeps his home in Turin. He flies to Rome every week for two or three days of work in parliament. The rest of the time he spends in Turin, with a heavy schedule of political activity, meetings with constituents, some travel on party business.

"I try to keep Sunday sacred for the family, and sometimes part of Saturday," he said.

He rents his own offices, hires his own staff with his own money, gets no help from the Christian Democratic party. That may not be surprising, because he is a leader of a group of reformist party members in Parliament who want to try to refocus the attention of the party on issues rather than on the old divisions that have historically weakened the party. About 100 of the 263 Christian Democratic deputies now vote more or less together as a reform bloc.

When Mr. Rossi di Montalera is in Rome, he spends much of his time at the center for parliamentary studies that he and other reformers have established in a building near the Pantheon, not far from the Palazzo Montecitorio, the Parliament building. Research, much of it by skilled volunteers, is carried on to try to improve legislation and anticipate national problems.

Different From U.S.

His operation, despite the staff of professionals and volunteers that he has developed, is different from that of a U.S. congressman. In Washington, much staff time is devoted to helping constituents with personal problems, getting answers regarding a veteran's insurance or a farmer's subsidy. But Mr. Rossi di Montalera will answer no request of a personal nature.

"It would give a bad image of the party and of the leadership," he said. The constituents are left to deal directly with the appropriate arm of the government without any intervention by their parliamentary representative.

The thrust of Mr. Rossi di Montalera's work and of much that is done at the center is to strengthen the Christian Democratic party as a barrier to the Communists' accession to more power. But two blocks beyond their study center is another small study center with an opposite commitment.

Sinistra Indipendente (Independent Left) says a small metal plaque at a door on the third floor of a grimy old building. Inside is Dr. Luigi Spaventa, a brilliant economist, an advocate of bringing the Communists into the governing coalition, but a man who regards himself as independent as anyone else in Parliament.

"I'm not a Communist and I never will be a Communist," he said.

He was, however, elected as an independent on the Communist party list in the last election. All of the parties are free to p... independents on their elec... lists but the Communists d... more than the other parties. ... the last election, the Commu... ticket included some promin... Catholic church personalities ... some well-known professors, ... Spaventa among them. He ... personally guaranteed that ... would have absolute independe... by Enrico Berlinguer, the Comm... nist party secretary.

No Constituency

Dr. Spaventa, nominally r... resents Milan but if he goes th... it is only on personal busine... He has no constituency to wo... about. And the Communists, ... nation's No. 2 party, have stren... enough to assure his re-electi... regardless of his neglect of Mil...

He rarely visits the floor ... Parliament except to vote. M... of his work is in committee, wh... the bulk of parliamentary busin... is done. But he also spends ma... hours a week at the Independ... Left's study center.

A half-dozen deputies and s... senators have pooled their ... sources to set up the center, ... serious studies of major legi... tive matters. They obtain a... $7,000 a year, in parliamen... funds held for party use, ... bolster their personal contr... tions.

With a home in Rome ... without a constituency to ... elsewhere, Prof. Spaventa ... devote more time than mos... legislative issues, such as econ... reform and the whole questic... political reorganization. On... the reasons he advocates fo... admission of the Comm... party to government is that ... present agreement, whereby ... Communists are consulted ... must agree privately to n... legislation, has made a "com... ness" of democratic processe... argues.

Despite the discourage... to quality members and s... independent members, ... dominance of party contro... isolation of deputy from ... stituent because of staff ... salary limitations, there ... been some improvements.

Some office space has ... found and more is being de... ed for members of Parli... But the parties control th... ited money available ... base salaries for member... the parties are dominat... the old guard.

"They are starting to l... us," Mr. Rossi di Montele... voicing some optimism.

© Los Angeles Times

Ankara Bomb Blast Hits Student Hangout

ANKARA, Dec. 16 (UPI).—A bomb planted under a table in a leftist coffee house exploded yesterday, injuring 54 persons, mostly students.

Police said they believed a rightist group may have been responsible for the blast, the latest incident in mounting political violence in Turkey which has claimed the lives of more than 350 persons in the last three years.

Haitian Week... Suspends Edi... In Press Prote...

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Ha... 16 (UPI).—An opposition ... suspended publication y... until the government of P... Jean-Claude Duvalier gu... press freedom and arre... men who beat up the f... the editor.

U.S. Ambassador Willia... said Wednesday that he ... pressed the concern of ... government, which give... millions of dollars of aid ... ly, over the beating and ... plications for the humo... situation in Haiti.

The attack Tuesday ... Luc Neree, 60, the father ... Neree, editor of Jeune... came at a time when th... lier regime has been t... improve its human-right...

The government had ... criticism in the Jeune... and another opposition ... Le Petit Samedi Soir, ... two years and in S... released the country's ... 104 political prisoners.

Mr. Neree said that ... sallants identified them... Ton-Ton Macoutes, the ... terror army of the la... dent "Papa Doc" Duvali... supposedly had been d...

F-14 Cutback... By Brown Co... Cost 30,000 J...

WASHINGTON, ... (NYT).—Defense Secre... old Brown, in placing ... the Navy's budget for ... has ordered a sharp c... the production of F-14 ... ers that could mean th... thousands of jobs.

Pentagon and aerospa... said that Mr. Brown ha... to reduce production ... Grumman Corporatio... Tomcat fighter from ... in next year's defens... The reduction may me... of nearly 30,000 jobs ... York State, mostly at ... man plant on Long I...

The estimate of ... which would be gradua... on Navy cutbacks in ... gram as well as a fall... number of F-14s sold ... Currently six F-14s are ... each month, three for ... and three for Iran.

By next July, the p... rate will fall to three ... only for the Navy. By ... Mr Brown's cutback ... by President Carter, p... will fall to two a mo... employment on the prog... have dropped from 38,0... estimated 8,400.

The Pentagon budget ... cal 1979 is virtually co... and President Carter ... make the final decision ... in the next few weeks.

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SHERRY: A WINE FOR ALL SEASONS

Centuries of History

In more than 100 countries around the world, the mere mention of the word Sherry produces instant and pleasing images of a superb and versatile wine, complete with centuries of international traditions which add to its delight.

What's in the name Sherry? Much more than meets the eye. On the one hand, there are the distant drumbeats of history which lend magic to the very name of Sherry itself. Some 3,000 years ago, the Phoenicians settled in the area of Xera, which was later to be known, under the Romans, as Ceret. Finding the soil and the climate to be ideal, these early settlers brought vines with them from the East which they began cultivating. In later years, the Arabs then gave the name of Scherisch to the region. It was this name that, in English, was gradually formed into Sheris, which is how Shakespeare wrote it, and finally into Sherry. In Spanish, it became Jerez, pronounced as 'Hereth'. But no matter how it is pronounced around the world, those who know it and appreciate it refer not only to the wine but to its origin and its method of creation.

For Sherry is not simply a name from history. For Frenchmen, English, Danes, and all other nationalities, Jerez-Xeres-Sherry is synonymous with the wine produced in a certain very special region of Spain, a triangle formed by the villages of Jerez de la Frontera, San Lucar de Barrameda and Puerta de Santa Maria, in the beautiful, sunny Southwestern corner of Spain known as Andalucia. It is an area of fine white earth, albarizas, of high limestone content, ideal for vines, as it is porous enough to become spongy when it rains, and to close up in the heat, storing the water which will nourish the vinestock during dry periods.

In addition to the superb soil, this privileged region benefits from other special factors, such as the degree of light in the air, the intensity of the sun on the sea, temperature and so on, which all go to make the combination that produces the basis of true Sherry, which is genuinely one of the oldest and most highly regarded wines in the world.

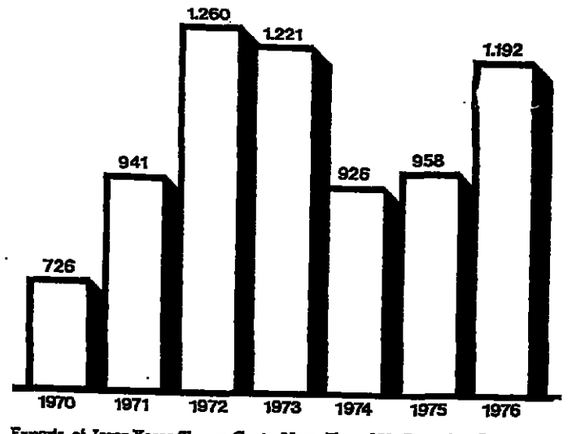
Añada and Solera

Centuries of patient development and refinement have led to the exquisite Sherries of today, each type having its own specific and constant characteristics. To achieve this constancy, the maturing process involves the 'añada' and the 'solera'.

The 'añada' is the wine obtained from the crop of a certain year, which has been allowed to age to a proper point. The 'solera' is the name of the system which insures that specific Sherries maintain their special characteristics.

As the new wine ages, it is classified and reclassified several times, its style and quality being noted carefully in order to pass along at the proper moment to the next stage. In this way, from one stage to the next, the wine passes through to the 'solera', where it finally reaches the degree of maturity which is stipulated for its consumption. The more delicate the wine, the more stages it requires to reach the desired goal. With the heavier Sherries, such as Amontillado and Oloroso, fewer stages are needed, as their characteristics show the variations more slowly.

Vitally important to the entire process is the fact that Sherry needs to be in contact with the air in order to maintain its effective substance and age. Because of this, it is stored in great casks, called 'madres' (mothers), which are not filled to capacity, and which are not air-tight.



Exports of Jerez-Xeres-Sherry Go to More Than 100 Countries Around The World (Above Chart Shows Thousands of Hectoliters Per Year).

These casks remain static in the wine-cellars, and are of incalculable value in bringing Sherry to its proper aging and characteristics. Thousands of ancient casks, guarded with great care, contribute critically to the production of the wines which the world knows as Sherries.

Guarding A Name, A Tradition, A Quality

As with all highly reputed products, the superb Sherries of Spain began to encounter attempts at imitation and fraudulent production. As early as the 18th century, the records of the wine association in Jerez show preoccupation on the part of responsible producers with this subject. Later, and on an international level, the Paris Convention was signed, in which the Spanish Government was a participant.

The main objective of this Convention was to protect the commercial name and the indications or denominations of origin of the products of the countries signing the Convention.

Subsequent agreements, both in Spain and on an international level, were inscribed over the years between 1891 and 1925, which led, in Spain, to the law of 26 May 1933 concerning wines. This law incorporated all of the previous agreements, and defined what was understood by 'denomination of origin'. It also established the basis for 'Denomination of Origin Control Boards,' to insure the carrying out of the laws.

The Control Board

The denomination "Jerez-Xeres-Sherry" was protected under the new law, and its Control Board was the first to be established by Spain, by Ministry Order on the 15th of September 1933. Its first regulations were approved in January, 1935, and its supervision of Sherries has been in effect since that time.

Basically, the mission of the Control Board is to safeguard the authenticity of Sherry, to certify it and to guarantee it by means of maintaining corresponding registers and records. The Board is composed of representatives of the vine growers, the vintners, and the exporters, whose mutual interests are in upholding the characteristics and high quality of Sherry wine, and protecting its market, thus safeguarding the genuine interests of the producers and the consumers alike.

The regulations specify the classes of wine which are protected (and, therefore, which are exclusively entitled to use the denomination Jerez-Xeres-Sherry), and they delimit the zone of production and the varieties of grapes which may be used to produce Sherry.

They also specify the growing procedure, the preparation and aging process, which must take place in the oak casks located in Jerez, Puerto de Santa Maria and San Lucar de Barrameda.

In so doing, the Control Board acts to assure consumers the world over that they may enjoy the true pleasure of the true Sherry from its source in Spain.

For the Connoisseur: The Types of Sherry

It is proudly said in Jerez that Sherry is the wine of friendship. And this is undoubtedly true. Thanks to the skill and the care of the makers of Sherry, it truly seems that there is a Sherry to suit every taste and every occasion.

Getting to know the main varieties of Sherry is the prelude to a life-long enjoyment of one of the world's great "sharing" traditions.

Depending on the occasion and/or your preference, one of the five Sherries below is likely to start you on your own exploration of this congenial world.

Manzanilla

If your tastes run to the very dry, this is side of the Sherry spectrum for you. A fine, very pale wine, dry, quite crisp and light to the taste, Manzanilla should be served well-chilled. Its special character comes from the Sanlucar Bodegas, which face into the Atlantic and catch the sea breezes. It is from these zephyrs that come the distinct, almost salty tang on the nose of the wine, which no one needs to be an expert to recognize after the first experience.

The lightest of all the Sherries, Manzanilla is a perfect accompaniment to all shell-fish dishes, and will always evoke memories of those same sea breezes which do so much to form its particular character.

Fino

Moving from the driest Manzanilla, you next have the dry Finos. Less light than the Manzanilla, the Finos are very pale in color, and they possess a positive aroma, reminiscent of flowers and fruit. Crisp to the taste, it adds particularly to the appreciation of all sea foods, and is the ideal wine to take with a dish of olives before a meal. It should always be served well-chilled, as this accentuates both flavor and bouquet, and prepares the palate ideally for the meal to follow.

Twice a year, during the ageing process, Fino produces a yeast-like growth which is called 'flor' that covers the surface of the wine like a field of flowers in April, giving the wine a fresh and living fragrance. In order to preserve this freshness, both Finos (and Manzanillas) are shipped at an alcoholic strength of 17-18%, two or three degrees lower than that of the Amontillados, Olorosos and Creams.

Amontillado

This is an amber-colored wine which has a light, pungent aroma which will make one think of hazel nuts. It is mild, rather full to the palate, and is generally medium-dry. This is the wine for those who, before a meal, prefer something rather fuller-bodied and less dry than the Finos.

It also adds to the enjoyment of soups, salads and cheeses. Many find it to be the ideal wine for serving at a party where just one Sherry is made available, as it will please guests who normally drink either drier or sweeter Sherries.

Oloroso

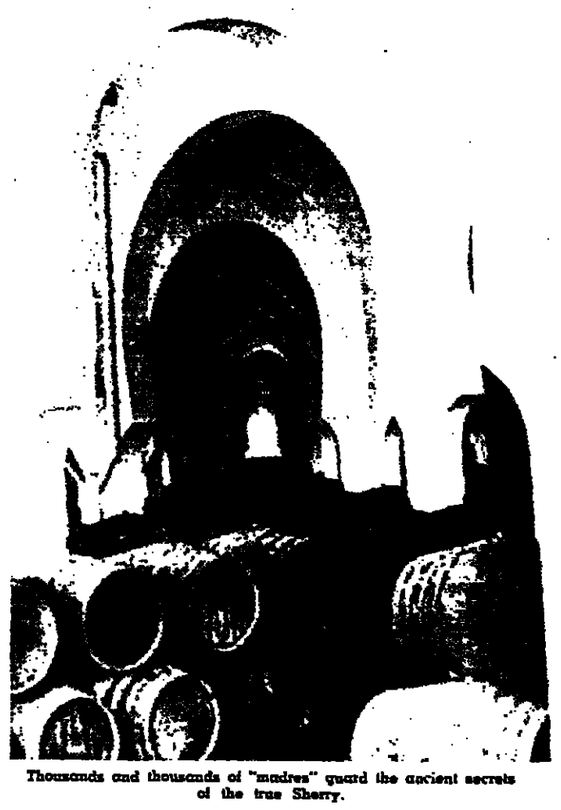
This wine is the rich, warm color of dark gold, and it has a bouquet as soft and as mellow as the sound of its name rolling off one's tongue. Fuller-bodied than the Amontillados, it is sometimes slightly sweetened, and carries about it the tang of walnuts.

A comfortable and comforting wine, it pleases both the nose and the palate, and its vigor is very quickly apparent. Unique among the Sherries, it can be (and often is!) taken as an appetizer at the beginning of a meal, and enjoyed once again as a dessert wine at the end of the meal.

Cream

Cream Sherry, as the name implies, is a sweet, suave wine, smooth and exquisite in both flavor and bouquet. It has become so widely appreciated and accepted as being suitable for any time of day, before, during or after a meal, that it now has a very special place in the family of Sherry wines for which Jerez is famous.

For instance, a normal measure served as a liqueur makes an admirable and most distinctive wine with which to finish a meal. And, in Summer, served in a half-tumbler with ice, it is both refreshing and invigorating.



Thousands and thousands of "madres" guard the ancient secrets of the true Sherry.

How to Serve Sherry

First, and most importantly, when you are going to serve or drink Sherry, be sure that what is being bought is real Sherry, remembering that Sherry comes only from Spain.

Knowing how to drink the Sherries, and discovering the blends which suit your own particular tastes will double your enjoyment of this friendly wine.

Usually, Sherries are served in the traditional 'copita', a tulip-shaped glass on a stem which is considered the correct glass for use with Sherry. The glass should be filled to about the mid-point, the wine then gently swirled around the sides, and the aroma then enjoyed. You will also want to appreciate the delicate or warm colors of the Sherry, depending upon which you have chosen.

These visual and aromatic delights come together in a peak of appeal to the senses when you taste, in that pleasurable moment known to Sherry aficionados the world over.

As a general rule, the very dry Manzanillas and the dry Finos should be taken well-chilled for their fullest enjoyment, as, too, should the medium-dry Amontillados.

The sweeter Sherries, the Olorosos and Creams, while normally served at room temperature, are enjoyed by many in the summer by serving them "on the rocks." There are few drinks of real character which are more refreshing than this combination.

You can also use Sherry to prepare your favorite drink, or try one of the following.

Jerez-Flip

Mix the yolk of an egg with a teaspoon of granulated sugar, add a dash of cinnamon (powdered) and a cup of dry Sherry, place in a cocktail shaker and shake well. Add two ice cubes, shake well again, and pour.

Bull-Shot

Mix the yolk of an egg with one cup of extail (or beef) consomme, add 1/2 cup of dry Sherry, and shake well. Serve by pouring over crushed ice, or "on the rocks."

Sherry Grog

Just right for those nippy winter days. Add dry Sherry, to your taste, to a cup of hot tea with lemon.

Andalucia

A refreshing and invigorating summer drink.

Add an ounce of dry Sherry to a tall glass of orange juice, with lots of ice cubes.

Sherry Cocktail

Pour 2 1/2 ounces of Sherry over ice in an old-fashioned glass, add a dash of bitters, and stir. You may strain into a cocktail glass if you wish, or take it straight, "on the rocks."

But Best Of All, As Sherry...

Perhaps as much as anything else, "How to serve Sherry" means the ways in which Sherry can be best used to meet a specific mood of the moment, or menu, or time of year. Sherries are available for all palates, for all occasions, and the connoisseur will know and appreciate their strengths. Unsurpassed as appetizers before meals, the dry Sherries are always welcome; the sweeter Sherries are always excellent with the after-dinner deserts. Or, for those pleasant moments with friends, between meals, when sociability calls for a plate of nuts or cheese, that is the time to enjoy Sherry as well.

Cut out and save... Sherry in the Kitchen

For many gourmets, it is difficult to imagine a meal being truly complete unless it is accompanied by, or at least preceded with, Sherry.

One might start with a Manzanilla or Fino as an aperitive, and continue with such appetizers as soup, shellfish or fish. Later on, a medium or dry Oloroso might accompany the meat dish or other main course. And, of course, Cream Sherry is the ideal accompaniment with fruit, and very especially with the cheese. It is also a perfect dessert wine.

Although Sherry is enjoyed primarily as a drink, it has long been recognized that it has an important role to play in cookery. It is perhaps best known for its use in desserts, such as trifles, but, in fact, it is an extremely versatile ingredient. Many meat, poultry, seafood and vegetable dishes owe their richness and flavor to Sherry. Following areda selection of recipes which benefit especially from the addition of Sherry.

In Hors d'oeuvres
Grilled Grapefruit

Use; 4 grapefruits, 1 glass Sherry, 8 tablespoons brown sugar.

Prepare the grapefruit in halves. Add one tablespoon of Sherry to each half. Allow to stand for one hour. Sprinkle a little brown sugar on the top of each half, and brown under the grill. Serve piping hot.

Gazpacho Soup

Use; 1 clove of garlic, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons olive oil, 5 ripe tomatoes, 1 onion, 1 wine-glass Sherry, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 1 1/2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 1/2 cups cold water or bouillon, 1/4 cup dry breadcrumbs.

Crush the garlic and the salt together. Add the olive oil, the sliced tomatoes, the chopped and diced onion, the pepper, paprika, vinegar, and water or bouillon. Leave to sit for an hour. Then crush through a coarse strainer. Add the Sherry and breadcrumbs. Pour into four soup bowls, adding an ice cube to each. Sprinkle each bowl with chopped cucumbers and finely chopped green peppers.

Oeufs Farcis

Take hard-boiled eggs and cut them in halves, slicing a small piece from the top and the bottom so that they can stand up evenly. Remove the yolks, work them into a paste with butter, a little Sherry, and any one of the following; shelled and crushed shrimp, minced and cooked chicken liver, chopped ham, or bacon. Add a little thick cream flavored with Sherry. Refill the egg halves, and place in a hot oven for a few minutes. Serve hot on croutes, or cold on square of buttered brown bread, and garnish with watercress.

From these vineyards in the South Western corner of Spain comes Sherry known worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, December 17-18, 1977 *

The Red and the Black

Marxist Mozambique is having second thoughts about its formerly cozy relationship with the Soviet Union. Just last spring it signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, as these instruments are called, with Moscow. The treaty was widely taken as evidence that, in the event (which eventuated) that Mozambique came under attack from Rhodesia for sponsoring guerrilla war against Ian Smith, the Kremlin would see to Mozambique's needs. But it hasn't. Mozambique has been hit repeatedly and hard, and Moscow has neither provided adequate defensive hardware nor dispatched troops (presumably they'd be Cubans) to help out. As a result, Mozambique is looking more to the West.

There's some question now why Moscow is not displaying, in the particulars, the friendship and cooperation it pledged in generalities last spring. One possibility is that the Kremlin is supporting a guerrilla faction based in Zambia, not its rival based in Mozambique. If that is so, it only demonstrates a point that one African country after another has grasped over the years. It is that the Kremlin, in Africa as elsewhere, plays its own hand. Just as, demonstrably, Soviet people don't get along well on a personal level with Africans, so Soviet policy toward Africa is almost certain to be found wanting by African nationalists in the clutch.

There is a lesson here for U.S. policymakers—one they seem well on the way to learning. We need not be panicked by every Soviet move on the African chessboard. Unquestionably, there are situations in which Moscow, by itself or by Cuban proxy, can make a difference in a military situation. But Egypt and recently Somalia and now perhaps Mozambique have shown that the Russians, for their own reasons, do not shrink from letting a client down. And as for providing the sinews of development, Moscow cannot come near matching the public and private resources available from the West.

The United States is in no position to offer military help against the attacks Mozambique has provoked by its own policy of support for the guerrillas. But Washington has tried by its diplomacy to offer a Rhodesian alternative to armed struggle, it has shown respect for the domestic path taken by Mozambique, and it remains ready to take the role Mozambique permits in its economic development. The choice is Mozambique's.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Public Health Miracle

The end of smallpox has been advertised so often in recent years, newspaper readers should be forgiven for regarding its demise as "greatly exaggerated." Typically, a public health official will announce that the last case of smallpox has been eliminated from some remote corner of the world only to have a new outbreak detected three weeks later. Thus, the announcement by the World Health Organization that the most brutal form of the disease—the Asian version known as variola major—has not been found anywhere in two years is welcome news indeed. An international commission has now declared the Asian version officially dead in Bangladesh, its last known hideout. The accomplishment, as WHO boasts, is nothing short of a public health miracle."

* * *

Smallpox in all its forms has harmed more people in more places over a longer period than bubonic plague, cholera or yellow fever. Vaccination drove it out of North America and Europe in the 1940s, but in 1967 there were still some 10 to 15 million cases in 44 countries. The success since then can be attributed to many factors: a high degree of international cooperation; the dedication of public health workers; the development of long-lasting vaccines and fast, simple ways to apply them. Serendipity, too, played a role. The original strategy was to vaccinate 80 per cent of the population in afflicted countries—a costly and difficult goal. But a delay in vaccine shipments led one health official to discover a more effective approach searching out existing cases and vaccinating only people in the surrounding areas. Thus was smallpox driven from regions where as little as 6 per cent of the population had been vaccinated.

* * *

A word of caution as regards the eradication of other diseases. Smallpox is uniquely vulnerable to attack. It can be diagnosed by schoolchildren, is slow to spread, and is not known to infect animals or insects from which the disease might again arise. Some experts believe that even now smallpox virus may be hiding somewhere and may emerge as a new infection. But so far that has not happened. A mild form of the disease is now making its last stand in the Horn of Africa, where war conditions and floods hamper the eradication campaign. But health officals are confident that they will succeed there, too, and that in a few years all types of smallpox will be declared eradicated—the first time that any disease has been driven from the globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Japan's Missed Opportunity

When Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Premier, reshuffled his Cabinet at the end of the last month he was said to be preparing the way for a more realistic and vigorous attack on the trade and economic problems which were bedevilling relations with the rest of the world, and especially with the United States . . . In the event, the package of measures which the Cabinet agreed upon falls well short of what was required—at least on the basis of the information so far released . . . Mr. Fukuda appears to have lost an important opportunity, with potentially damaging consequences for world trade. The rest of the world has been looking for. . . reduction or elimination of tariffs, quotas and other administrative obstacles to imports, and . . . a stimulus to the economy which would help to reduce the country's embarrassingly huge trade surplus. A large number of tariff cuts have now been announced . . . but in a good many cases the reduction is a matter of one or two percentage points only and the effect on the price competitiveness of imports is likely to be trivial. More important, Mr. Fukuda has apparently felt unable to make a really serious attack on the protectionist barriers which shield parts of Japanese agriculture . . . The fact that such concessions have not been forthcoming will tend to increase Japan's isolation . . . The concessions which President Carter has already made to the U.S. steelmakers are an ominous sign of what could happen in other industries unless protectionist forces are checked. That is why Japan needs to go much further in import liberation . . . getting to grips with the problem requires controversial and unpopular measures within Japan. The Fukuda government's willingness to take such measures is still in doubt.

—From the Financial Times.

Human Rights' Charade

However deviously the West tries to avoid what [Foreign Secretary David] Owen deplores as a "confrontation" with the Soviet Union on human rights at the Belgrade conference, it is obvious that the alternative would be a betrayal both of essential democratic principles and of the heroic band of Russians trying to uphold them. The latest cat-and-mouse move against Anatoli Shcharansky, a member of the dissident "human rights monitoring group," is particularly contemptible. Already he has been in prison for nine months awaiting trial for treason, a capital charge, allegedly as an agent of the American CIA. President Carter, after a full investigation, has personally assured Mr. Brezhnev that this is totally untrue. The Kremlin reacts not by withdrawing the cock-and-bull (unlikely) allegations, but by authorizing his detention for another nine months. By then the Belgrade conference, having produced an anodyne communiqué, will be over. Western opinion will be absorbed in summer holidays, and Mr. Shcharansky and his comrades can be dealt with without raising too much of a stink. Western public opinion must not play the part allocated to it in this contemptible scenario, and must see to it that its governments do not do so either. A good start was made in the human rights hearings in Rome organized under the aegis of Prof. Sakharov.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

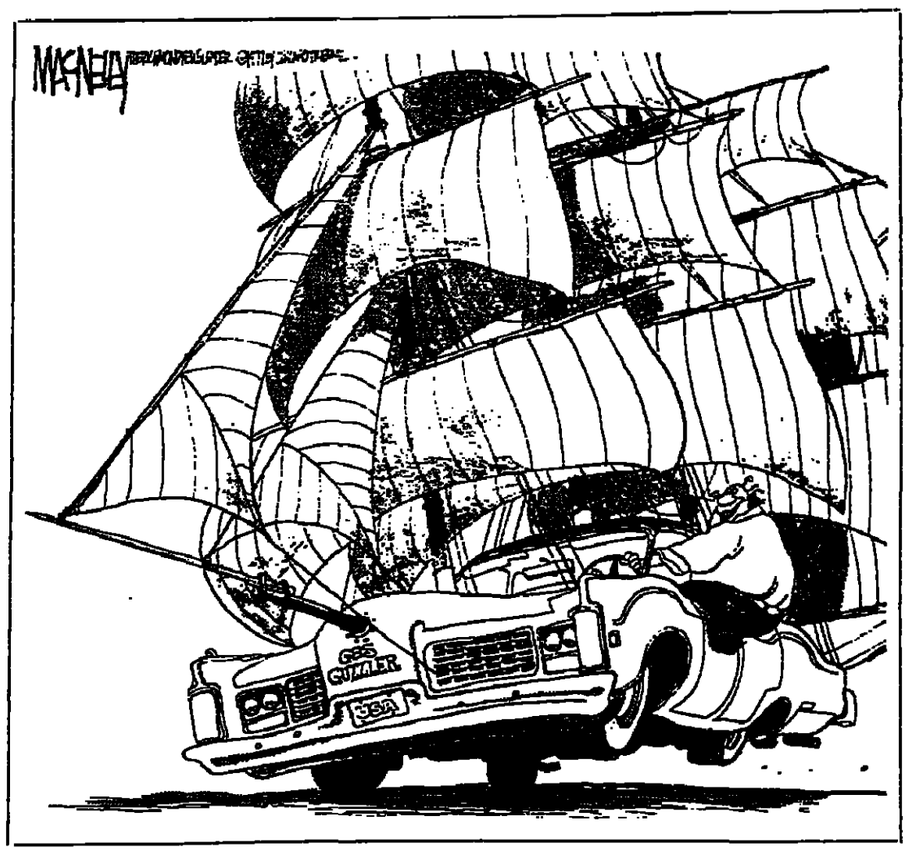
December 17, 1902

WASHINGTON.—It is now considered probable that the treaty for the Panama Canal will be based on at least the following conditions: Colombia will pass legislation with special regard to the zone which will be administered solely by the United States; the financial question will be settled by a compromise between the $100,000 offered by the United States and the $450,000 asked by Colombia.

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1927

PARIS.—The gloomy Malthus still numbers his followers among the intellectual elite. Havelock Ellis is the latest of these to predict a not-distant day when the rapidly increasing population of the earth will have overtaken its means of subsistence and millions will face starvation. But the United States continues to overproduce food, so the time is not yet when birth control should be an economic necessity.



On TV-Jet Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In defining the role of the United States in the Middle East peace negotiations during his latest press conference, President Carter used an interesting phrase, which indicates that he is thinking about the day after tomorrow. His hope, he said, was that the negotiators would define a genuine peace, a predictable peace, and, "a relationship among human beings that might transcend the incumbency of any particular leader."

This was an almost casual but wise reminder that these negotiations involve not merely the tactics of Sadat, Begin, Carter, and all the other players on stage or in the wings, but the fate of nations for generations long after all these contemporary characters are gone.

Nevertheless, we are now seeing a strange kind of airport and television diplomacy in which personalities dominate policies, and compete with one another for the attention of the President of the United States.

Spectacular

After the spectacular and successful mission of President Sadat of Egypt to Israel, he suddenly calls a Cairo conference to negotiate the intricate details of a "comprehensive Middle East settlement," inviting a lot of countries he knows won't come.

Secretary of State Vance, meanwhile, flies off to the Middle East, trying to persuade the anti-Sadat Arabs that they should cooperate with Sadat and Begin and go to the Cairo conference, and stops off for a talk with officials in Israel on their plans. Whereupon, Prime Minister Begin arranges a sudden trip to Washington to talk to Carter about something he apparently didn't want to discuss with Vance in Jerusalem.

All this makes a lot of news but doesn't make much sense. Before the Cairo conference had time to organize itself, it was overwhelmed by Begin's sudden trip to Washington. Carter said he was glad to receive him at any time, but didn't know what Begin had in mind. Meanwhile, Sadat, in another one of his almost daily TV interviews, said he had also been invited to Washington whenever he felt like it, but didn't have any travel plans for the time being.

Maybe there is some logic in all this, but even the most experienced officials and diplomats in Washington cannot quite explain what it is. They thought the time had come for some quiet and careful analyses: first to get the principles straight, then to identify the areas of agreement and disagreement, before they got down to the really hard questions of territorial boundaries, and the future of the Palestinian Arabs, and the sovereignty of Jerusalem.

Very Polite

The Carter administration is being very polite about all this, but the truth is that it is embarrassed by the suddenness of Sadat's Cairo conference, and Begin's self-invited visit to Washington. The President had to deal in his press conference with all these awkward problems, even before his secretary of state had come to report on his conversations in the Middle East.

Why had Begin come to the United States just after seeing Vance in Jerusalem, the President was asked. Carter said he would find out later. Would the President support or oppose policies put to him by Begin? Carter said he would try to help, pass on messages, mediate when possible, and tell both sides as best he could how to get together. Anything they could agree on he could support, too.

The President said he hoped the Israelis and the Arab states would meet directly with one another and reach agreements that would encompass three basic questions:

- First, a definition of genuine peace.
- Second, "the withdrawal of Israelis from territory" (undefined) together with "the assurance that they would have secure borders."
- And third, "the resolution of the Palestinian question."

Carter was clearly well briefed but almost elaborately cautious, not only about Israel and the pro-Sadat and anti-Sadat Arabs, but also about the Soviet Union which he said had not been helpful but was maybe better than before. He had clearly been put on the spot and was almost nervously careful not to make any blunders.

Goofy Procedure

Accordingly the question here is whether historic questions of this sort, involving critically strategic areas of the world, and immensely sensitive and intricate political and personal questions, can really be handled effectively in these sudden Cairo conferences, daily Sadat TV interviews, Begin weekend flights into Washington, and presidential press conferences.

This may be an old-fashioned idea, but it seems here to be a goofy procedure. The dangers of imprecision, misunderstanding, indiscretion, and inaccurate leakage are much increased in this age of TV-jet diplomacy, and contribute to an exaggerated public expectancy of quick and final results.

It will be a long time before these tangles in the Middle East are sorted out, and to talk of turning over the Cairo conference to the foreign ministers after New Year's seems almost ridiculous. This is a much bigger and much longer problem than that. There is an opening to peace—not a "separate peace" between Israel and Egypt, for that is a contradiction in terms—but we are just at the beginning of this process, and it will take a lot of quiet professional diplomacy.

Letters

U.S. and Philippines

Re The New York Times editorial "Philippine Bases: What Price?" (IHT, Nov. 26-27). The editorial approaches the negotiations over the U.S. military bases on its soil.

I wish to point out the following:

1) The U.S. military bases in the Philippines endanger rather than serve its security as a nation: They are magnets for attack in the event of war involving the United States and make the Philippines a vulnerable target for the weapons of predatory states, of the war by proxy.

2) It is also no secret that the presence of military bases and the existence of bilateral security arrangements, i.e., military assistance and mutual defense pacts, do not mean that the United States would automatically come to the aid of a country in the event of a foreign invasion. The defeat of the United States in Vietnam, for instance, illustrates clearly the changeability of U.S. commitment to the defense of its allies under mutual defense pacts. The U.S. Congress, for that matter, has shown its reluctance to involve further U.S. armed forces in any ground war in Asia.

3) In return for allowing U.S. bases on Philippine soil, the RP-U.S. Military Assistance Pact suffered in the implementation, effectively denying to the Philippines assistance committed and pledged by the United States under the pact and at the same time prevented the Philippines from exploiting other sources for its needs, by virtue of the same pact's provisions.

Military assistance from the United States, when it came, was insufficient, limited and unjustly projected the Philippines as begging, if not extorting, what has been committed under the agreement.

4) The editorial waves again the "human-and-political-rights" issue, newest strawman of U.S. politics; but it should be recognized that a principal reason for the Philippines' demand for jurisdiction over the U.S. bases is its concern for the trampling of human rights of the Filipinos living within and around these bases by U.S. soldiers. An example is the recent case of two Filipino women undressed and subjected to abuse by U.S. Marines in Subic Base. In the past, many offenders went unpunished because of jurisdictional technicalities.

Such "violations of elementary standards" by Americans on Philippine soil do not seem to fall under the definition of human rights violations in countries it claims as allies. The editorial speculates wildly on the number of political prisoners in the Philippines, a clear indication that The New York Times opted to base its accusations on hearsay...

MERCEDES A.B. TIRA,
Information Attaché,
Embassy of Philippines.
Bucharest.

Greek Egos

Re appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Greece:

It's a sad, sad state of affairs. Indeed, when irresponsible Greek journalism triggers off a comedy of errors that has an important and negative impact on the decision-making processes of both the U.S. State Department and the Greek Foreign Ministry.

William Schaufele's comments before a Senate committee reflected no bias toward Turkey regarding the sovereignty of Greek islands off the Turkish coast.

A grossly inaccurate translation of a key phrase was magnified by the sensation-seeking Greek press, resulting in a dramatic distortion of the would-be ambassador's views.

We Greeks never take the blame for anything or own up to our mistakes. To protect our enormous egos we always have a scapegoat at the ready. To wit, for the recent junta and Cyprus fiascos, our convenient neurotic rationalizations have been the CIA, Kissinger and U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Papandreou, a politician on the far left of the political spectrum, sensed the intensity of this defense mechanism and exploited the anti-Americanism mood effectively in last month's elections, garnering an alarming 25 per cent of the vote.

The keenly competitive Greek press, almost to the exclusion of objective hard news, leans heavily on distorted front page headlines to sell. The more emotional and the more frightening the banner is, the better newsstand sales are. Their best-selling banner headlines these last few years have been anti-American. Hence their zealousness to shoot from the hip on Schaufele's remarks without bothering or wanting to check the original transcript.

NICK SOKARIS.
Athens.

Alf Landon: 'It's a Sin To Land a Soft Punch'

By David S. Broder

MANHATTAN, Kansas.—"The crowds are just as exciting," says 90-year-old Alf M. Landon. "They're just more exhausting now."

And, so saying, he takes the visitor's arm and firmly steers him away from the lingering remnants of the audience at the 39th in the Landon Lecture series at Kansas State University. "I want to talk to you," says the 1936 Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States.

He has driven over from his home in Topeka this frigid morning, with his wife and daughter. He shows some signs of physical frailty, welcoming an arm as he negotiates some icy steps. But his mind and spirit are as youthful as the gaudy purple Kansas State "Wildcat" jacket he is wearing.

A Landmark

Landon is a landmark now, this man who survived one of the great landslides of U.S. political history to win the respect and affection of thousands who never voted for him. He knows this, enjoys it, and yet resents it when it interferes with his still-intense desire to express his ideas and compare his impressions about current affairs.

"This fellow Carter," he says, when he has found an office where, he and his visitor can talk without interruption, "he really puzzles me. He tells Congress he's going to take his case to the people, but he smiles when he says it. He needs to be like Teddy Roosevelt."

In a flash, his mind has leaped backward three-quarters of a century. He is recalling the night Roosevelt broke up a Gridiron dinner with his denunciation of the power of the corporate barons and their friends in the Senate. He suddenly cocks his fist and pulls back his right arm to show how TR went after his opponents.

Tax Laws

"That's what Carter needs to do," Landon exclaims. "It's a sin in politics to land a soft punch."

"When I was governor here," he says, jumping forward to the 1933-36 period, "I put through the first Kansas income-tax law. I've always been opposed to the sales tax and the payroll tax; what they're doing now to Social Security is exactly what I warned about in my 1936 campaign against FDR. They're saddling the working man with a terribly regressive tax.

"I knew I could get the [income] tax through the [Kansas] House, but there'd be trouble in the Senate. Republicans, of course. The day before the vote, the lobbyist for the Associated Industries came in my office downstairs and said, 'We've got you beat by one vote.'

"The next day, it passed by one vote, and he came back and said, 'You turned our whole organization around.'

"Well," Landon says, with a laugh, "we did turn his vote around. My hands were clean. But I just happened to know that senator's campaign had been financed by a big highway contractor. And somehow, that highway contractor got worried he might not get any more highway contracts if that senator voted against my income-tax bill. So he turned him around."

Landon peers directly into his visitor's eyes, checking to see if he gets the point he is making by implication, about Congressional passivity toward Congress, apparently concluding this fellow is no brighter than the rest of the folks in Washington, he makes it explicit.

"I was asked on one of those television programs, a few years ago, what I wanted in a next president," Landon recalls, "and I said, without a moment's hesitation, 'I want someone who's a good politician.' I still think that's what we need there."

Greetings

In the next half-hour, Landon expresses pungent opinions about Anwar Sadat's television diplomacy, the risks in abandoning the B-1 bomber for the Cruise missile, the state of the Republican party, the prospect of Bob Dole's being the next Republican to head the Republican ticket, and an assortment of other topics.

A messenger arrives, reporting that his wife and daughter are outside in the car, ready to take him home to Topeka. Landon sends the visitor back to Washington bearing greetings to a variety of friends in the capital.

"I haven't been there in a while," he says, his eyes full of mischief. "And I find I don't miss it any more than I expect they miss me. But I like to let them know I'm keeping an eye on them."

Memories: III—Media Shifts

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—One extraordinary change during my working years has been in the role and techniques of news reporting. Before World War II television existed only as a concept, radio was just starting to gain great influence and the daily press numbered many times more papers than today.

When I was young, the goal of aspiring reporters was to be a foreign correspondent and dozens of U.S. journals maintained bureaus abroad. Merely a fraction now exist. The focus of interest has shifted to Washington.

Television everywhere increases its importance. Presidents use it to proclaim policies and this habit has moved overseas. Egypt's Anwar Sadat has recently improved on Henry Kissinger's art of secret diplomacy openly arrived at by massive use of U.S. television. Marshall McLuhan's forecast of the written word's diminishing significance is coming true.

The U.S. press has a freer, more self-assertive and influential position than in any other country but even this has altered in my time. The old theory that editorials should express opinions and news should seek objectivity is progressively discharged. Exposés are encouraged by what is called "investigative reporting."

In my youth all reporters were assumed to be "investigative" and, as CIA chief Stansfield Turner recently wrote, "Investigative reporting does imply some measure of investigation." Yet this is not always the case as I discovered when Carl Bernstein called me in Greece last September, told me he was preparing a piece "for an organ of the Columbia University School of Journalism" and asked me several questions about my alleged connection with the CIA—a connection which never existed.

In his subsequent article he distorted my answers to his questions, wrongly suggesting that I had "signed a secrecy agreement" with the agency. Among my denials, he carefully avoided mentioning that I had told him that during the decade I ran The New York Times foreign service, I even refused a job to a close friend (an excellent reporter) until he disassociated himself from U.S. intelligence connections.

Turkish Attack

Another magazine called More picked up some of this garbage, which I can only imagine originated in someone's malice. The prompt result was a series of attacks on me in the Turkish press and parliament. In that corner of the world a man can be shot for less.

It would have been possible for these "investigative reporters"—starting with the representative of Columbia University's new acquisition, Rolling Stone (like saying Mad represents Harvard Law School)—to ascertain that there is no document signed by me in the CIA, and never was. I simply remembered when Bernstein called me that I had been asked to sign such a paper about 25 years earlier and had refused.

Nowadays "investigative reporting" picks and chooses according to prejudice. It was not hard to find manure in Nixon's manure-pile but I have yet to see similar studies of John Kennedy's various peccadilloes; or, for that matter, of the sources of Lyndon Johnson's impressive personal fortune. The technique employed seems to be: Get the result you want and make up the supporting data if required.

Also, in my youth, what is now called "investigative reporting" was called "muckraking" and symbolized by the energetic efforts of Lincoln Steffens. Yet, as I have said, all reporters "investigated." In 1943, my own analysis of the Yugoslav partisan movement altered U.S. policy toward Tito; my exposure (despite wartime blanket of Allied and Tito censorship) of Turkey's Varlik Vergisi, a law directed against non-Moslem minorities, forced its swift repeal and saved that country's Christians and Jews from persecution.

Informers

Such things are properly in the world's public domain. But I do not see what right the press has to publish military secrets endangering their country's safety merely because Xerox machines make documents available to informers. (Nor have governments the right to withhold vital information on nonsecurity matters by misclassifying them.)

Another thing: Why do those insistently moral professions which seriously "investigate" itself—like many publishers, editors and reporters intent on public exposure—have been treated for psychological or mental disorders?

At the same time, in the universe, why do papers and magazines have to pay increasingly heavy, penalizing mail rates while U.S. congressmen can send newsletters around the world with free postal frank?

Questions, questions, questions. All these problems, both financial and disfavoring the profession which I have devoted my life to, have been altered or magnified during that time. To a degree they existed when I began my career 44 years ago. They are still with us; only more perplexing and more dangerous.

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ndon: 'It's
d a Soft P
David S. Broder

ART MARKET

Slump Is Over But Buyers Appear More Selective

By Souren Melikian

DON, Dec. 16 (IHT).—The ound of sales of impres- and 20th-century art held eek at Sotheby's and Chris- ave crystallized a new pro- the market which is likely nd for quite a while. Con- g late 19th-century and 20th-century painting, the ings of the late sixties are ned but works of peripheral ter are on the wane.

is illustrated by the decline ène Boudin, who was not impressionist. His "View ville," dated 1883, made 3,200 at Sotheby's, which be accounted for by its or and more than sketchy ition. But an interesting f the Dutch city of Dor- 1884, heavily influenced composition by earlier im- ist works, would have d more than the £14,300 ght. Indeed, the lowest e given by Sotheby's was

rallel case is provided by Barthold Jongkind's lovely e, also auctioned at Sothe- Dated 1866, it has a brush- that anticipates that of famous "Impression de Levant," done in 1872, from the name of impressionism ned. The seascape is of interest within Jongkind's rk, but it is all in misty nd grays and was knocked at a mere £15,400, well Sotheby's lowest estimate 00. In contrast, the great of impressionism sold

etty but tiny sketch on y Renoir, 15 by 15 centi-

tch Recover len Paintings

HAGUE, Dec. 16 (AP).— police have recovered 12 s, including a Van Gogh, at a total of half a mil- nilders (about $200,000) were discovered missing he Hague Municipal Mu- wo weeks ago.

-year-old museum security as been charged with the olice said. He admitted the paintings from a base- orage room while on night

"An Café," one of the works by Louis Hayet sold in London.

meters, showing two women and a man bathing, rose to a crazy £12,100, and a very good sketch in pastel and charcoal by Edgar Degas brought a comfortable £25,300.

Redon Vogue

One painter promoted in the late sixties stood his ground although he can hardly be called impressionist—Odilon Redon, whose confirmed vogue is linked with the interest in symbolist art. The sale at Sotheby's included a bust of a woman with closed eyes, her head slightly tilted to the left, appearing behind flowers, against a turquoise ground, which could be the surface of a pond or a blue horizon. At £99,000, it showed that the great works of recognized masters of the period are about as sound an investment as anyone could make.

Much greater caution is shown concerning painters who are considered imitative. For example, on the second day of Sotheby's sales, a landscape by Gustave Loiseau, dated 1902 and called "Falaise à Grainval," was too reminiscent of countless seaside landscapes by Monet with pink cliffs overhanging turquoise choppy seas. A delightful painting with interesting brushwork, it was nevertheless bought in at £3,080—50 per cent below the average estimate at Sotheby's. At the same auction at Sotheby's, a pointillist landscape by Charles Angrand, who had a short but brilliant period in the nineties, was also unsold at £16,500. Painted in intense shades of pink, green and blue, it is quite different from the manner of Georges Seurat, the leader of pointillism, and deserved to go to a museum.

That day at Sotheby's, buyers were prepared to go in for unknowns only if very little money was involved. The pointillist works of the virtually unknown but remarkable Louis Hayet sold at prices ranging between £715—an interior view of doorways entitled "Les Portes"—and £5,280—an evening river scene in mauve and gray-blue dots, which would rate among the great landscapes of the 19th century. A comparable conservative reaction made itself felt in 20th-century painting.

Van Dongen Fading

The elimination is severe. The hastily promoted Kees van Dongen, the fauve artist who had a handful of good portraits and a large number of daubs, is dropping fast. His "Acrobat" remained unsold at Sotheby's first sale at £18,920. So did an equally bad portrait of a woman, "Femme aux Colombes," at £45,100. The Chagall craze may be waning too, at least the speculation affecting his later work: A painting called "Orphée," done in 1969-71 in a earlier style, was bought in.

Cubism, on which great hopes had been staked, continues to go down. A very good Albert Gleizes of 1916 remained unsold at £8,800, as did a pleasing composition by Georges Valmier at £5,500, both at Sotheby's first sale.

In contemporary painting abstraction continues to fall. At Christie's sale of contemporary art, a Sam Francis composition, untitled and dated 1960, was bought in at £4,620.

Pop art is also not doing well—a portrait by Allen Jones was bought in at £3,300 at Christie's. Hyper-realism was badly battered: A Tom Wesselman still life, also at Christie's sale, found a buyer at £2,300. Despite Christie's success with Andy Warhol's "Suicide," in acrylic and silk-screen based on the photographic sequence of a man jumping to his death from a skyscraper, which sold at £44,000, the sale was a difficult one.

Christie's, too, had a sale of impressionist and 20th-century art which showed no change in the mood. A late abstract composition by Louis Marcoussis, looking like a hangover of the Braque-Picasso cubist style of the 1910-1915 period, brought only £1,300.

It seems that the market has fully recovered from the slump, prices steadying at a level only marginally lower than it used to be at the height of prosperity for those works that are in demand. At the same time, it is steering toward a conservative-minded selectivity.

LONDON THEATER

The Role's the Thing in 'Alchemist'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 16 (IHT).—Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist" is one of the greatest comedies in the English language and its savage jack-in-the-box humor, leaping out of a simple farcical structure, is well served in Trevor Nunn's fast, funny and inventive production for the Royal Shakespeare Company at the A'dwych.

Nunn has given the play a modern preoccupation, focusing not so much as usual on the obsessive desires for wealth, success and the fame that dull the senses of a succession of dupes, who willingly part with their money to a trio of confidence tricksters who encourage their fantasies.

Instead, he provides a satire on role-playing. The two chief rogues, Subtle, the alchemist, and Face, his colleague, are all things to all men. And Dol Common, their partner, is one thing to all men—sex personified—but in different versions.

Ian McKellen's Face is, when his defenses are down, a whining cockney. Yet he transforms himself, according to the company, into a swaggering officer, in eye patch and plumed hat, a dim, obsequious laboratory assistant and a prim, sanctimonious butler.

John Woodvine's Subtle, too, changes from a withered magician to a booming merchant and a squeaky, puritanical guru in a loincloth. While Dol Common is happy to play the lady, while remaining a tart, if it excites a man.

Jonson's play encourages these sorts of games. Indeed, in the opening between the trio, Dol Common insists that they all "sustain our parts." And when their carefully erected tricks begin to collapse, as all their dupes arrive together for a showdown and there is no time to adopt the necessary disguises, it is Subtle who admits failure by stepping out of his role and Face who saves the situation by staying within his.

But rarely can the role-playing have been taken as far as it is in Nunn's production, which attains a superb farcical momentum. As the three shove one victim into a malodorous cupboard while another knocks at the door and a third threatens to expose them, as they struggle out of one costume into another, desperately improvising to keep one step ahead, the play becomes a protean satire on the ingenious lengths humanity will go to in order to be deceived.

The concentration on Face and Subtle brings some loss elsewhere in the play. Their victims become even more one-dimensional than

John Woodvine

usual and are diminished in size. Nickolas Grace's innocent Abel Drugger, for instance, is well done but is little more than pathos expressed physically with drooping head and shuffling walk, like a small-part player in a silent film comedy. And Paul Brooke's Epicure Mammon is less the swelling voluptuary than a man with incipient tonsilitis, although he also contributes some deft comedy.

This reduction of the dupes to the occasions for virtuoso performances from the confidence tricksters lessens Jonson's moral point about the inordinate and misplaced desires of humanity, but enough toughness remains and the pace and excitement of the rest is adequate compensation. So inventive is Nunn that he even saves a final joke on confusion of identity for the curtain calls.

* * *

Richard O'Keeffe, a television dramatist whose first stage play, "Pinch Me Not," has opened at the Greenwich Theatre, could learn comic structure from Jonson, who, in "The Alchemist", keeps one character shut up in a cupboard for most of an act before releasing him to perfect effect. O'Keeffe has a similar joke, but it is so laboriously constructed that it becomes completely predictable.

His play is neatly constructed and achieves a tone that can include comedy as well as genuine pain and an attempted suicide. But it tends to predictability, whether edging toward Ayckbourn territory or attempting, as the author puts it, "to feel the nation's pulse through the medium of five ordinary people in an ordinary situation."

If that is his intention, then Britain is populated by sexual failures. O'Keeffe's play revolves around two youngish couples, one of them unhappily married and the other about to be, and a middle-aged man whose wife has left him. Of the three men, one is a successful phony, the other a failure and a phony, and the third is muddled and human. One of the two women describes herself as "a warm, breathing corpse" and the other so wants to be "ordinary and decent" that it becomes a neurotic compulsion.

The most interesting character is the middle-aged man, acted with charm by Donald Churchill, who keeps his own pain to himself, does not indulge in self-dramatization like the others and retains a certain dignity. But he is peripheral to the main action, of the soul searchings of the two couples, which, ultimately, amount to little. The play has no pulse to feel.

* * *

At the Shaftesbury, "Drake's Dream", a rock musical about Sir Francis Drake's voyage around the world, is resolutely mundane in its music and lyrics, by Lynne and Richard Riley, its incompetent book, by Simon Brett, and never more than competent acting and singing. Its direction, by Nicolas Young, does nothing to hide its faults and its general air of cheapness.

I found its obsession with the mechanics of prostitution inappropriate although possibly more educational than its pantomime attitude to Elizabethan history.

* * *

"A Right Christmas Caper" at the Shaw Theatre is Willis Hall's latest children's show mocking authority and stage conventions. I enjoyed it, especially for Stephen Lewis's melancholy policeman, encouraging riotous audience participation. But, if I were Hall, I'd be a little concerned at the way an audience of mainly 8-year-olds was usually half-a-page of dialogue ahead of the cast.

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OPERA

House Rings With Cheers For 'La Stupenda' in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 16 (IHT).—It was Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" at the Royal Opera last night with none other than Joan Sutherland in the title role. The house rang with high D's and the shouts and applause of an adoring audience, a tribute not only to a superb performance, but also to the 25th anniversary of Miss Sutherland's debut at Covent Garden.

This was "La Stupenda's" first appearance here since a rather less than stupendous Violetta in "La Traviata" in 1975, and the more welcome for her choice of a role better suited to her vocally and temperamentally. The occasion drew added luster—and security—from the presence in the cast of Huguette Tourangeau as Queen Elizabeth and Stuart Burrows as Leicester and in the pit of husband Richard Bonynge as conductor, all of whom had assisted in her first assumption of this exacting and rewarding role in San Francisco in 1971.

Twenty-five years is a long career for a singer, especially in this age of jet-propelled itinerancy, and even more especially for a singer of whom the utmost in vocal bravura is expected. But there is more to Joan Sutherland's accomplishment than that. The program book noted, without comment, that she made her operatic debut in Sydney in 1947, making 1977 a 30th anniversary year.

Actress and Musician

None of this chronological detail needs recounting by way of allowance for vocal shortcomings. There were none. Miss Sutherland began well, and went on from strength to strength. The years, the work and the travel have left the voice seemingly unimpaired and have even added conspicuously to her capacities as interpretive musician and actress.

Miss Tourangeau, too, having survived Donizetti's disastrous first act, provided a splendidly malevolent counterpart to Miss Sutherland's benign Mary, rejoicing, as did the role, in those baritonal chest tones once the glory of opera contraltos, now, unfortunately, no longer fashionable.

Although "Maria Stuarda" was being heard at Covent Garden for the first time, this was not quite a new production, but rather the admirable staging done for the English National Opera by John Copley, with sets and costumes by Desmond Heeley, in 1973 when the language was English and Janet Baker the memorable Mary Stuart, a commendable example of fraternal economic cooperation by London's two opera houses.

FOUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Guiness Asshan, Galerie ans, 79 Rue du Faubourg- Honoré, Paris 8, to 22.

rather secretive gallery, l to Flemish and Dutch the 17th century, is dis- compositions in enamel by Guiness Asshan, who is Norwegian and 20th cen- The effect of these relative- e works (60 by 30 centime- r instance) is one of pre- ss—an effect heightened se of gold leaf fused into mel. The medium imposes formal limits, chief among a diffuseness in outline of hape. Consequently, all works have a nebulous , as though they were a dream in a golden cloud. are other technical ven- including the creation of surfaces on the support ire mesh.

* * *

Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue héran and 26 Rue Treil- Paris 8, to Jan. 20. paintings and watercol- Richard Lindner, which the manner one would ex- which Lindner has used thority up to now: figures and women spread flat on vas in the idiom of awk- ns for a tailor's shop. There ssion of Berlin between perhaps because of the ty we associate with the together with a certain e tone that is common to

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Ryman, Galerie Kriwin, e de Belle Vue, Brussels, r. 23.

paintings on white walls close look to distill any es- t effort. Minimal artist Ryman sets out orderly brushstrokes in white across white canvas, con- to the minimal creed by a stereotyped image can less, rejecting the concept aining a work within a of any kind, eliminating by insisting on a flatness face and absence of light ade. Some of this earlier ings a little color into the in the form of his small, faintly cubist collages of tangled skeins in blues and reds and whites on background squares.

* * *

Maurice Matieu, Centre Mosciicki, 20 Avenue Mosciicki, Brussels, to Dec. 24.

French painter Maurice Matieu shapes patterns of shifting line and color into figurative compositions, setting struts and curves of cane chairs against striped curtains and rectangular wall fittings, using strong colors and unexpected angles of view to make his work original and interesting. Others showing with him are Belgian artists André, Demeester and Lambotte, with drawings and prints, and Welcomme with small sculptures that deftly avoid baroque surrealism, settling for strongly imaginative impact with restraint and elegance. His swordfish in miniature has a real sculptural grace that makes it more than just an amusing object.

* * *

Thyssen-Bornemissa Collection, Musée d'Ixelles, Rue Jean Van Volsem, Brussels.

The paintings in this exhibition have been lent from the Thyssen private residence because they have not yet been added to the original collection on public view at the Villa Favorita on Lake Lugano. All have been chosen to complement the collection by representative works from modern movements in art, with special emphasis on cubism, surrealism and abstract art. Fauvism, German expressionists, impressionism and a 1968 Francis Bacon portrait are mixed in with the Picassos, the Juan Grises, the Braques and the Légers. They make an impressive array. Every signature is now famous. Bauhaus figures include Kandinski (his painting "Pale Oval" a beautifully controlled explosion of sharp-tipped rods cutting across a circle within an oval, the busy, dense design seeming weightless and unanchored despite the solidity of black form), Moholy-Nagy, Klee and Feininger (whose three paintings lend a romantic glow of soft color to cubism). More color and warmth among the strict and sober, slightly sad, cubist works comes from Jawlensky's fauvist portrait, painted like a Russian wooden doll in slabs of brightness, the leaping Dali tigers thrusting through a stark blue sky, Van Gogh's vision of Arles and the Rhône River at sunset.

* * *

Dali for All, Hilton Gallery, Boulevard Waterloo, to Jan. 28.

Dali on all leve's, with prints, lithos, etchings of melting watches, flowers with supple forks as stamens, telephones as petals, stilt-legged elephants wafting across a sunset sky, nudes with bureau drawers for breasts beside objects in glass, bronze, silver, records, scarves and even perfume. Jewels glitter enticingly from a small darkened room set aside for "The Treasure of Dali." It's a jumble, but it doesn't bore.

* * *

Marcel Maeyer, Galerie Alexandra Monett, 154 Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, to Jan. 8.

This gallery has picked a well-known Belgian artist from Ghent to break with its tradition of showing mainly American art. Marcel Maeyer is a surrealist in the Magritte tradition turned hyperrealist. His trompe l'oeil retains the feeling of something hidden and unknown, the hint of strangeness always present in genuine surrealist painting. In some of the paintings there's a glimpse of what lies behind the masking material, a bright wooden horse from a merry-go-round, part of the decorative carrousel itself, the rim of a wooden structure. The carelessly secured tent flaps, odd bulges behind the stripes, the blank dark blue tarpaulins put across an exact image of the deserted winter quarters of some traveling carnival. A few of Marcel Maeyer's wickedly witty objects thrown in with all the textural painting would have provided a little light relief.

—EONA DOBSON.

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1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37¾	31¼	ACF	2	6.0	9	19	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
23¼	15¾	AMF	1.24	7.1	8	70	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	APL	1	7.7	6	13	13⅛	13	13	
53¾	33	ARA	1.45	4.2	9	32	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
23¾	17¼	ASA	.80	3.9		136	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	ATO	.40	4.6	6	28	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.2	15	188	54⅜	53⅝	54½	+ ⅞
13⅞	9½	AcmeC	.60	4.8	12	21	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
3⅜	2⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.1	6	58	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
13¼	11⅛	AdaEx	1.15e	9.4		52	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.1	6	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9½	Addrsg	.10e		7	63	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅛	AetnaLf	1.60	4.4	5	235	36⅛	35½	36	+ ¼
21½	15¼	Ahmans	.80	4.1	5	17	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
3⅞	2⅝	Alleen			60	21	3	3	3	
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	1.6	11	1777	25⅞	25⅜	25¼	— ⅛
16	11½	AirbFrt	.70	4.6	12	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	Airco	1.35	4.0	7	205	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
19⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	7.0	16	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.5	6	1	16½	16½	16½	
99½	97	AlaP pf	9	9.2		z6100	98	97⅝	98	+1
95	87¾	AlaP pf	8.16	9.2		z100	89	89	89	+1¼
95¼	83	AlaP pf	8.28	9.2		z50	90¼	90¼	90¼	
22	12¼	Alaskln	.66	4.8	8	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Albany	.80	4.6	6	26	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Alberto	.36	4.6	15	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27¾	19⅝	Albertsn	.80	2.9	9	111	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
29½	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	5.6	6	404	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96a	4.2	6	19	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Alexdr	.40	6.3	8	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅞	AllgCp	.60a	3.9	5	19	15½	15¼	15½	
25⅛	16⅜	AllgLd	1.28	6.6	11	18	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
43⅛	35⅞	AllgLd pf	3	8.3		13	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
22¼	21¼	AlgL pr	2.19	10.		81	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
22⅝	19½	AllgPw	1.72	8.6	8	184	20	19⅞	20	
19⅜	12⅛	AllenGp	.88	5.0	8	63	18	17⅝	17⅝	
37¼	20	Allergan	.50	1.4	15	37	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	38⅛	AlldCh	2	4.5	9	808	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
14⅜	11	AlldMnt	.72	6.1	7	14	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	AlldMnt	.72	6.1	7	14	11⅞	11⅞	14⅛	
15⅞	10	AlldPd	.60e	4.2	51	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
24½	19⅝	AlldStr	1.10	5.1	6	172	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ½
4⅛	2⅛	AlldSup				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
33¾	22⅞	AllisCh	1.30	5.2	5	103	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
11¼	8⅛	AllrAu	.60b	5.9	5	11	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
19	12¾	AlphPrt	.72a	4.5	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
59½	40⅞	Alcoa	1.80	4.1	8	136	43⅝	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
36⅜	19⅛	AmlSug	1	5.2		13	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
59⅜	31½	Amax	1.75	4.7	10	98	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
141	84⅛	Amax	pf5.25	5.7		10	92¾	91½	92¾	+2½
59¾	40¾	Amax pf	3	7.1		38	42¼	41	42¼	+1¼
35⅜	21¾	AMBAC	1.30	4.1	9	65	32⅛	31⅞	32	— ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	Amcord	.80	5.7	7	22	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17½	Amrce	1.20	5.3	7	30	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	25⅝	AHess	.80b	2.9	5	906	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ¼
82	60½	AHes	pf3.50	5.5		48	63¼	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅜
24	16	AAirFlit	.64	3.6	8	24	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8	AmAir			3	174	10	9⅞	10	
5	2⅜	AmAir wt				47	3½	3¼	3⅜	
22¼	20⅞	AAir pf	2.18	10.		40	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13⅛	ABaker	1.20	7.3	6	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
48⅛	41⅛	ABrnds	3.04	6.9	8	40	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
26	23⅜	ABrd	pf1.70	7.2		1	23½	23½	23½	
47¼	36	ABdcst	1.40	3.5	7	433	45⅞	40⅞	40½	
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.60	4.5	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
41⅜	35⅛	AmCan	2.50	6.5	7	36	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
24⅛	22¼	ACan	pf1.75	7.6		19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
3½	1⅜	ACentry				47	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19½	16	ACredt	1.33	7.4	5	7	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	23	ACyan	1.50	5.7	10	236	26⅞	26⅜	26½	
13⅛	7⅝	AmDistl				10	9	9	9	— ⅛
30⅜	23⅜	ADT	.96	3.4	11	244	28	27⅞	27⅞	
8½	6½	ADualVt				7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅛	23	AElPw	2.12	8.7	10	281	24½	24⅜	24½	
41⅝	35	AmExp	1.40	3.9	10	573	36½	36	36	— ⅜
15¼	11⅛	AFamily	.50	3.9	5	339	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
5¼	2⅞	AmFnSys			5	39	4½	4¼	4⅛	
16¼	10¼	AFnSy pf				z1800	16	16	16	
25⅝	23⅜	AGIBd	1.96e	8.3		26	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		10	17⅛	17	17⅛	
24⅛	17¾	AGenIns	.90	3.9	5	238	23	22⅞	23	
32	25⅜	AGIn	pf1.80	6.1		128	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
10¼	8½	AHeritLf	.36	4.0	7	7	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
26⅞	16¼	AmHoist	1	5.1	7	62	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
32½	24⅝	AHome	1.20	4.6	14	1062	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
140	112¾	AHome pf	2	1.7		2	117½	117½	117½	—1
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.1	13	115	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
6½	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	4.3	8	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	AMI	.48a	2.8	8	22	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
16⅛	8	AMdcp	.50b	3.2	8	178	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅜	AmMotrs			39	120	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
47½	40	ANatR	2.80	5.9	8	334	47¼	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼	AShip	.60a	3.7	7	38	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	AStand	2	5.4	7	287	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
11	6⅛	ASteril	.30	3.9	25	96	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	27½	AmStrs	2.10	7.0	7	15	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
65⅞	58⅛	ATT	4.20	7.0	9	914	60⅛	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
68⅛	61⅛	ATT pf	4	6.3		12	64	63⅝	63⅞	— ⅛
52⅛	49⅛	ATT pf	3.74	7.3		20	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅛	AWatWk	.76	5.5	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14⅞	13⅛	AWat	pf1.25	8.8		z90	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	AWa	5pf1.25	8.6		z10	14½	14½	14½	
13⅜	9⅝	AmesD	.40	3.1	5	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
35	27	Ametek	1.60	5.1	10	5	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Amfac	1	6.1	26	10	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
18⅞	11½	AMIC	.20	1.5	5	10	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	24¼	AMPInc	.48	1.8	13	200	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Ampco	.60	4.9	8	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Ampex			9	205	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	AmrepCp				38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅛	17⅛	Amstar	1.35	7.2	8	45	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
59⅝	44	Amsted	2.60	4.6	9	16	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ¼
17	5⅜	Amtel	.44	2.7	13	12	16½	16⅛	16½	
32⅜	26½	AnchrH	1.50	5.6	7	7	27	27	27	+ ¼
26¼	19½	AndClay	1	4.7	7	x17	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
7½	5¼	Angelica	.30	5.3	7	263	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	3.3	7	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	AnsulCo	.53t	6.1		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅛	15⅞	Apache	.70	3.5	11	57	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
50⅛	32¾	ApcoOil			11	93	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— ¼
95¼	88	ApPw	pf8.12	9.2		z100	88	88	88	—1¾
19⅞	10⅛	ApldDig			13	365	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
44½	23⅞	ApldDig pf	1	3.1		9	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	
4⅛	2	ApplMg			78	115	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
19	13⅜	ArcataN	.76	4.1	8	46	18⅞	18½	18½	—
31	27⅛	ArcatN pf	2	6.7		2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	10	234	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	ArcticEnt			11	33	6⅛	6	6⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Aristar			15	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.0	9	491	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
120	112	ArlPpf	10.70	9.4		z100	113½	113½	113½	+1¼
12	8⅛	ArkBst	.52b	5.3	5	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
36¼	28⅞	ArkLGs	2	6.0	9	92	33⅜	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	ArlenRlty				99	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Armada			8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅞	22⅞	Armco	1.80	6.7	9	57	27	26⅞	26⅞	
30¾	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
61½	51½	Armr	pf4.75	7.8		z150	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
27⅛	16	ArmstCk	1	5.6	11	174	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
34⅛	21	ArmRu	1.20	4.9	3	26	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ½
22⅛	17⅛	AroCorp	1b	4.6	7	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
22¼	14⅜	Arvin	1	5.4	4	35	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
35½	26¼	Arvin pf	2	6.6		7	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
23⅛	13	Asarco	.40	2.6	17	487	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	29	AshlOil	2	6.7	5	65	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
33⅝	24	AsdDDG	1.50	5.6	9	48	27	27	27	— ¼
16⅛	12⅛	Athlone	.80	5.7	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	AtlcoMtg				11	2⅛	2½	2½	
24⅛	20⅞	AtCyEl	1.62	7.2	10	21	22½	22¼	22⅝	
61⅞	48⅛	AtlRich	2	4.0	9	392	50	49⅛	49⅞	— ⅜
207	165¾	AtlRc pf	3	1.8		6	169½	168¼	168½	— ½
74¾	58½	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.6		15	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ½
29½	15¼	AtlasCp			7	30	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
30½	21½	AutoDta	.40	1.4	18	122	29	28¼	29	
12⅞	7⅝	Autmtn	.40	3.3	7	18	12¼	12	12¼	
18¼	12¾	AvcoCp			4	103	17⅛	17	17	
54⅛	46	Avco pf	4.20	8.1		4	51¾	51⅝	51¾	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Avery	.44	2.8	10	169	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Avnet	.70	4.4	6	101	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
52½	43¼	Avon	2.40	5.1	15	537	47½	46⅞	47⅛	+ ½

B

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2¼	1⅜	BT Mtg				43	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	28½	Babck	1.50a	2.6	13	110	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	
9⅞	5½	Bache	.40	6.8	19	80	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
19⅞	8⅛	Bakerin	.48	2.4	13	48	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
53½	42½	BakrIntl	.64	1.3	11	323	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ¼
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5.6	5	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
21⅛	16½	BallCp	1	5.2	6	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
29⅞	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	12	124	17⅛	17	17	
28½	24¼	BaltGE	2.16	8.0	10	276	27	26⅞	26⅞	
26	15⅛	BanCal	.60	3.2	12	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.3	8	89	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
24½	11⅛	BangPnt	.50	2.2	6	21	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
38	30	BnkNY	2.32	7.6	6	127	30½	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	13⅜	BkofVa	.88	6.0	12	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	20⅜	BankAm	.94	4.1	9	230	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
42	34⅛	BankTr	3	8.4	7	45	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	27⅜	BkTr	pf2.50	8.7		50	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
15	4⅜	Banner	.10	.7	13	110	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	27	Barber	1.60	5.8	12	10	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	BardCR	.28	2.0	13	105	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
19⅞	16⅛	BarrsGp	.90	4.8	7	10	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	36⅜	BatesMf	.80	1.9	20	73	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+1⅛
45⅛	28⅛	BauschL	1.40	3.3	10	107	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛	+ ¼
40⅛	28⅛	BaxtTrv	.30	.8	17	160	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	BayCoP				63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	21	BayStG	1.96	8.3	6	3	23½	23½	23½	
9	4⅛	BaykCig	.48	6.1	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
32⅛	24½	Bearing	.60	2.4	9	84	25	25	25	
28⅛	22⅛	BeatFds	.96	3.9	11	77	24½	24¼	24⅞	
35⅛	22¼	Beckmn	.44	1.3	16	93	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ½
34⅛	25½	BectnD	.72	2.3	13	42	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Beech	1.10b	4.1	8	34	27	26⅞	26⅞	
9⅛	5⅝	Beker				33	5¼	d 5⅛	5½	— ⅛
34⅜	23⅜	BelcoP	1	3.0	6	74	33⅜	33	33⅝	— ⅛
26¼	19⅛	Belden	1.32	6.6	6	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
8½	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	9	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23	14⅛	BellHow	.84	5.6	19	57	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	BellInd	.12	2.6	4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
53⅛	45⅛	BellCd	4.08	8.2	8	63	49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅛
23½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.8	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
47	34¼	Bendix	2.28	5.8	7	86	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
27	20⅛	BenfCp	1.60	7.7	6	106	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	47½	Benef	pf4.30	8.6		7	50¼	50¼	50¼	
55½	50	Benef	pf4.50	8.9		z10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
117	91	Benef	pf5.50	6.0		z30	92	92	92	—1¼
30	27½	Benef	pf2.50	9.2		z860	27½	d27	27½	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	BengtB	.03e	1.2	9	51	2⅛	2½	2½	
6⅛	2½	BerkeyP			10	73	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
30¼	17⅛	BestPd	.08e	.3	8	504	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
40⅛	18⅛	BethStl	1	4.9		554	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
35	27⅛	BigThr	.40b	1.2	14	119	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼
20⅛	14⅛	BlackDr	.48	3.0	13	337	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	BlairJn	1	5.4	5	55	18⅝	18½	18½	
21⅞	14⅝	BlissL	1b	5.9	7	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
25⅛	18	BlckHR	1.25	5.5	11	57	23	22½	22⅝	— ¼
31⅛	20	BlueB	1.20	5.1	4	49	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.6	7	33	5½	5⅜	5½	
6	3	BobbieBr				32	5⅛	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	23¼	Boeing	1	3.5	8	189	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
33⅛	24⅛	BoiseC	1.10	4.3	7	221	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Borden	1.36	5.1	8	111	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	6.5	6	64	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
5	3⅛	Bormans				16	29	3¼	d 3	3⅛
28⅛	24⅛	BosEd	2.44	9.6	11	44	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
13⅛	12	BosE	pr1.17	9.6		29	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	BosE	pr1.46	9.5		18	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Braniff	.30	3.4	5	203	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	27¼	BraunC	.70	2.4	7	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	
33⅛	23½	BrigSt	.92a	3.5	11	56	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
35⅞	28⅛	BristM	1.10	3.4	12	146	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
44	37	BristM pf	2	4.9		3	41	40⅞	41	
16⅛	13⅛	BritPet	.315e	2.2	13	1245	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—
35⅛	26¼	BrkwGl	1.40	4.7	7	98	29⅞	28⅞	29½	+ ½
22¼	19½	BkyUG	1.80	8.6	8	10	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅛	26	BkUG	pf2.47	9.0		5	27½	27⅛	27½	
10½	8⅛	BwnSha	.30	3.3	8	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10½	8	Brown	.30	3.2	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅞	19¼	BwnGp	1.60	7.2	6	23	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
11	7½	BwnFer	.50	4.9	10	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11	Brnswk	.60	4.0	8	118	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	17	BrushW	1	5.6	6	25	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	18⅛	BucyEr	.80	4.0	8	138	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
24⅛	18½	BuddCo	1.60	7.0	4	47	23	22⅝	23	
12	8⅛	Budget	.25b	2.2	5	15	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
41¼	25⅛	BufFo	1.60a	5.0	5	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅛	4⅞	Bulova				137	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13	10⅛	BundyCp	.83	7.4	6	60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	20½	BunkrH	1.86	8.8		22	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
12⅛	8	BunkRa				21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
30	20⅛	BurlInd	1.40	6.7	7	411	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¼
53	36½	BurlNo	1.40	3.8	7	101	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ¼
51⅛	42½	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.5		39	44½	43⅛	44½	+ ⅛
20½	16⅛	Burndy	.66	3.8	9	69	17½	17¼	17¼	
12⅛	11⅛	BrnsRL	.20	1.7	19	15	12⅛	12	12	
91⅛	54½	Burrghs	1	1.4	14	274	70⅛	69⅛	69½	
23½	12⅛	Buttes	.24e	1.6	4	148	14⅞	14½	14⅝	

C

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
62¼	46⅛	CBS	2.40	4.9	8	276	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ½
9½	3⅞	CCI				5	38	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	CI Rty				34	9	9	9	+ ⅛
40¼	31¼	CIT	2.40	7.2	8	81	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	CLC	.24	3.1	11	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	CMI Inv	.50	3.4	7	81	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅛	CNA Fn			6	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	12⅞	CNA pf	1.10	8.0		10	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
13⅛	12	CNAI	1.08a	8.6		14	12⅝	12½	12½	
55⅛	44½	CPC	2.50	5.3	9	80	47¼	46⅞	47	+ ¼
21½	15	CTS	.70	4.3	6	141	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	37	CabotC	2	4.4	6	12	45⅛	44⅞	45	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Cadence			5	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	4	Caesars			6	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	17⅛	CalPUt	1.64	9.2	11	27	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
18	12⅛	Calihn	.35b	2.6	17	10	13⅞	13½	13½	
3	1½	CamerB			5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35¼	23	CmpRL	.60a	1.8	31	62	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	33⅛	CamSp	1.60	4.7	10	37	34⅛	d33⅛	33⅝	— ½
24¼	20	CampT	.88	3.9	8	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	CdPac	.98e	6.0	5	50	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
12½	8	CanalR	.64	5.1	43	29	12½	12	12½	+ ½
61	44¼	CapCHts	.20	.3	17	43	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
25	19½	CapHold	.76	3.5	10	16	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
65	31¼	Carbor	1.24	1.9	14	104	u65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅜
25	15⅛	Carlisle	1	4.4	6	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	CaroFrg	.30	4.1	7	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	21½	CarPw	1.72	7.3	9	107	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
31	29	CarP	pf2.67	9.1		14	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	CarTec	1.20	5.5	6	33	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13½	CarrCp	.80	5.4	7	156	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	CarrGn	1e	8.2		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
28⅛	19½	CrsPlr	1.20a	4.3	6	6	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
22	16⅛	CartHaw	1	5.3	9	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
38	32	CartHw pf	2	6.2		8	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
10⅛	6⅛	CartWal	.40	4.9	9	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	8	CascNG	.50r	6.1	8	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	14½	CastlCk	.80b	4.0	9	87	u19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
59½	48⅛	CatrpT	1.80	3.2	12	347	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	
17⅛	9⅛	CecoCp	.50	4.5	35	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5½	2	Cenco				84	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	Centex	.16	1.2	7	73	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW	1.26	7.9	8	107	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
22½	19⅛	CenHud	1.88	8.6	7	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	CenIlLt	1.60	8.9	10	11	18⅛	18	18	
56	50	CnIlLt	pf4.50	8.7		z10	51½	51½	51½	
32⅛	29½	CnIlLt	pf2.87	9.3		z508	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	14¼	CenIlPS	1.28	8.8	8	85	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
29½	20	CenLaE	1.40	6.0	9	84	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	15½	CeMPw	1.44	8.9	9	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11¼	CenSoya	.70	5.1	17	129	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	23¼	CenTel	1.50	6.0	9	71	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19	CentrDat	1	5.3	9	30	19⅛	d18⅛	18⅞	— ¼
28⅛	19⅛	Crt-teed	.75	3.0	8	27	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
34⅛	25⅛	CessAir	1.44	4.7	7	44	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
27⅛	17⅛	Chmpln	1.10	5.7	6	256	19⅝	19	19¼	
27½	18⅛	Chml	pf1.20	6.1		78	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	9⅛	ChamSp	.68	6.3	8	116	11⅛	10	10⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	ChrtNY	2.12	7.5	6	26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
10	8⅛	ChasFd	.60e	6.6		33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅛	27⅛	ChasM	2.20	7.6	7	137	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	ChaseT				43	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Chelsea	.40	5.5	7	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅛	38½	ChmNY	3	6.8	6	35	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	23	ChNY	pf1.87	7.9		30	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
33⅛	24⅛	ChesVa	1.40	5.3	7	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	20⅛	ChesePn	.84	3.9	12	109	22	21⅞	21⅞	
43⅛	31⅛	Chessie	2.32	7.3	8	93	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
64	46⅛	ChIBrI	1.80e	3.8	7	40	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	ChiMlw				173	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	10⅛	ChiMlw pf				3	11	11	11	
30⅛	21½	ChiPneT	2	8.0	21	27	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ChkFull				74	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	ChrisCft			7	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26	12½	ChCft	pf1.40	5.7		18	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	Chromal	1	6.3	6	18	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
		Chromal pf	5	7.5		2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ¼
75	61	Chroma pf5		7.5	3	424	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
22	13⅛	Chrysler	1	7.5	3	424	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
34⅛	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	1.8	11	61	34⅛	34	34	— ½
29⅛	22⅛	CinBell	1.92	6.6	7	6	29⅛	29	29	
25⅛	20⅛	CinnGE	1.84	8.0	7	107	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
112	105¼	CinG	pf9.52	8.9		z500	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
41½	30	CinMil	1.80a	4.5	8	22	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
24	20⅛	Cilicrp	1.06	4.8	7	1476	22	22	22	— ½
63	46⅛	CitiesSv	3	5.9	7	59	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
16½	11⅞	CityInv	.80	6.2	5	176	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
½	1-64	CityInv wt				104	3-64	1-32	1-32	—1-64
28⅛	23⅛	CityIn pf	2	8.0		41	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	10	CityIn	pf1.10	9.7		47	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	27⅛	ClarkE	1.80	5.8	6	80	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	
19⅛	11	ClarkOil	.60	4.8	9	20	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
71	47⅛	ClvClf	1.90a	3.7	10	14	52⅛	51⅛	52	+ ½
35⅛	32	ClevEl	2.64	8.0	7	57	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
		ClevEl wi				20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
92½	65⅛	ClvEl	pf7.40	8.4		z50	88	88	88	— ½
130½	118	ClvEl	pf12	10.		z80	120	119	119½	+ ½
14⅛	8½	Clevepk	.60	6.4	9	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Clorox	.60	4.2	10	124	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	CluetPea	.60	5.5	6	160	11	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
13½	11⅛	CluettP	pf1	8.4		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24½	10⅛	CstlGs	.30	2.3	4	3954	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+2
30	18⅛	CstlGs	pf1.83	8.8		231	21	18⅞	20⅛	+2½
26½	14⅛	CstlGs	pf1.19	7.2		65	16⅞	15⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
10½	7⅛	CocaBtl	.40	4.3	13	254	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	35½	CocaCl	1.54	4.1	14	229	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
23	14⅛	ColdwBk	.92	4.2	6	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	ColeNat	.60	5.5	6	64	11	10⅞	11⅛	+
8	5⅛	Coelco				46	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	ColgPal	1	4.5	11	318	22⅛	21⅞	22	
13	10	CollAik	.64	5.4	7	130	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	CollinF	.24	2.0	6	26	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	ColPenn	1	3.3	9	169	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	ColnSt	1.45	7.2	7	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	41	ColtInd	2.75	6.0	6	6	45⅛	45½	45½	— ⅛
32⅛	28	ColGas	2.24	7.8	7	65	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
64	58	ColGs	pf5.62	9.6		5	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
62½	57⅛	ColGs	pf5.48	9.5		2	57⅛	d57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	7⅛	ColuPict			8	676	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
28½	25¼	ColSOh	2.32	8.7	7	51	27	26⅞	26⅞	
116	110	CSO	pf10.52	9.4		z20	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
28⅛	26⅛	CoSO	pf2.42	8.7		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
35	19	CombC	.28e	.6	10	124	33⅛	31⅞	32	—1½
41⅛	33¼	CmbEn	1.60	4.4	9	102	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	CmbEq	.10b	.5	14	46	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
32¼	27⅛	CmwE	2.40	8.2	9	643	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
10½	7	CmwE wtA				1	9½	9½	9½	
23⅛	21⅛	CwE pf	1.90	8.4		10	22½	22½	22½	
28⅛	27	CwE pf	2.37	8.7		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
33½	30¼	CwE pf	2.87	9.0		3	32	32	32	
103⅛	97⅛	CwE pf	8.40	8.5		100	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	Comsat	1.40	4.6	8	176	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
30½	29⅛	Comsat wd				326	30⅛	29½	30	— ¼
21	17⅛	ComPS	1.74	8.3	7	12	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
46⅛	31	Compgr	.28	.6	11	57	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CompScl			11	113	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
19⅛	11⅛	ConAgr	1	5.2	5	31	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
31⅛	21¼	ConeMl	1.60	5.2	5	60	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Congolm	.60	2.8	8	49	u21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
21⅛	16⅛	ConnM	1.60	7.8	14	33	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19⅛	Conrac	.80	3.4	7	7	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	ConEd	2	8.0	5	324	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
83	71¼	ConE pf	6	7.4		5	81¼	80⅛	81¼	+ ⅛
56⅛	52¼	ConE pf	5	9.1		2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
27	22¼	ConFds	1.50	6.0	8	111	25⅛	25	25	
71½	61⅛	ConF	pf4.50	7.0		9	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
26½	21½	ConFrgt	.90	3.7	6	27	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	34⅛	ConNG	2.76	6.4	6	91	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
122½	114½	CnG	pf10.96	9.3		z3280	118⅛	117½	117½	+3
25⅛	20⅛	ConsPw	2.12	9.0	6	137	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
53	47½	CnPw	pf4.50	9.3		z230	48½	48½	48½	— ½
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.45	9.1		z50	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
90⅛	79⅛	CnPw	pf7.72	9.0		z150	85⅛	85	85⅛	+1
90⅛	80½	CnPw	pf7.76	9.2		z60	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
89⅛	80	CnPw	pf7.68	9.3		z60	83	83	83	—1¾
25⅛	23⅛	CnPw	pr2.23	9.4		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
27⅛	25⅛	CnPw	pf2.43	9.4		7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
9	6	ContAir	.25e	3.0	6	65	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3½	ContCop				70	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
13⅛	11½	CntC pf	1.25	10.		z10	12½	12½	12½	
59⅛	47⅛	ContlCp	3	5.5	7	27	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ¼
37⅛	30¼	CntlGrp	2.20	6.7	8	59	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ⅜
29⅛	23⅛	ContIll	1.32	5.1	7	22	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	ContllP	1.28	7.9	25	21	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
3⅛	1½	ContllRt				27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	27½	Cont Oil	1.40	5.0	8	864	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
17⅛	14¼	ContTel	1.16	7.6	9	922	15½	15⅛	15⅜	
27⅛	19⅛	CtlData	.15	.6	9	191	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
22½	18⅛	Conwd	1.30	6.5	8	4	20	20	20	
4⅛	2⅛	CookUn	.19t	5.8	9	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
49⅛	38⅛	CoopIn	1.08	2.4	10	274	45	44⅛	45	+1
25⅛	9⅛	CoopLab	.20	1.1	10	30	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	CoopTR	.80	5.7	3	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	
20⅛	17	CopeInd	.76	4.0	7	539	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24	17½	Coppwd	1.20	6.6	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Cordura	.30	7.7	13	56	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
71½	51⅛	CornG	1.68	3.2	10	215	52¼	d51¼	52¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	15⅛	CorrBlk	1	5.2	10	163	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Cousins				50	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
16⅛	12	Cowles	.72	4.5	18	4	16⅛	16	16	
33⅛	25½	CoxBdct	.65	2.0	9	256	32⅛	32⅛	32½	— ¼
15⅛	10⅛	Craig	.50	4.3	3	111	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
36	25⅛	Crane	1.40	5.2	7	39	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	CreditF	.32	5.1	5	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29	24	CrockN	1.66	6.8	6	57	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
47¼	40⅛	CrockN pf	3	7.2		13	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	CrompK	.90	5.7	7	66	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	22	CrouHl	.90	4.0	9	5	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	CrwnCk			8	88	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
45⅛	32	CrwZle	1.90	5.8	8	96	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	26¼	CrumF	1.72	5.2	5	250	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	19½	Culbro	1.32	6.2	6	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	9½	Culligan	.48	4.3	8	23	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
58½	35	CumEn	1.68	4.4	4	114	39	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	8	CunnDrg	.25	2.8	11	5	9	9	9	
12⅛	11⅛	CurrInc	1.10	8.9	5	11	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	CurtW	.60	3.3	8	205	18⅛	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
28½	24⅛	CurtW A	2	7.2		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
36	27	CutlerH	1.40	4.2	9	75	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ¼
28½	18⅛	Cyclp	1.20a	5.8	5	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Cyprus	1.40	7.6	22	35	18⅞	18⅛	18½	— ⅛

D

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅛	6¼	DPF			7	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Damon	.20	3.5		44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	8¼	DanRiv	.72	5.9	6	107	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22	DanaCp	1.24	4.8	7	88	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28	15⅛	Daniel	.22b	1.0	11	33	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
39	30⅛	DartInd	1	2.8	8	23	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	Dart pf	2	5.4		9	37	37	37	
53⅛	34	DataGen			17	115	48⅛	47⅞	48	— ⅜
41⅛	17½	Datapnt			14	38	39	39	39	
19⅛	15⅛	Dayco	.50b	3.2	4	17	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
77	66	Dayc	pf4.25	6.3		z40	67	67	67	—5
44⅛	29½	DaytHd	1.40	3.3	9	98	42½	42⅛	42⅛	
22⅛	18	DaytPL	1.66	9.0	9	84	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
33½	25⅛	Deere	1.30	5.1	6	791	25⅞	25	25⅛	
29⅛	24	DelMon	1.60	6.3	6	46	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
15	13	DelmP	1.20	8.8	9	114	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	30	DeltaAir	.70	1.9	7	104	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4¼	Deltec			34	39	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Deltona				9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23	DenMf	1.24	4.6	6	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Dennys	.60	2.1	11	35	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	16¼	Dentsply	.80	4.4	11	27	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
20¼	12½	DeSoto	.80	4.2	8	25	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	DetEd	1.52	9.3	8	194	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
74¾	63⅛	DetE	pf5.50	7.7		1	71	71	71	— ½
105½	95¼	DetE	pf9.32	9.4		z50	99	99	99	+1
85½	76	DetE	pf7.45	9.3		z20	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
29⅛	27½	DelF	pf2.75	10.		6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
30½	27	DE	pfB 2.75	9.9		14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	Dexter	1	3.9	8	152	25½	24⅞	25½	+1⅛
9⅛	6½	DiGior	.48	4.8	6	41	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
18¼	12¼	DialCp	1	5.9	7	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
39⅛	32⅛	DiaInt	2.20	6.2	9	17	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	17	DiaM			11	25	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ¼
38⅛	25⅛	DiamS	1.40	4.9	7	156	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	DickAB	.20a	2.5	7	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Dictaph	.72	5.5	11	131	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅛	Diebold	.50	4.1	18	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
54	36⅛	DigitalEq			15	427	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	7⅛	Dillngm	.52	6.4	8	62	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	Dillngm	pf2	8.7		2	23	23	23	
36⅛	29⅛	Dillon	1.20b	3.9	11	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	Disney	.32b	.8	15	208	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
2	1	Divrsdln				18	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3	13-16	DivrsMtg				216	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	DrPepper	.56	3.8	15	112	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
64½	42½	DomeM	.80a	1.3	12	61	62⅛	61⅛	61⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	DonLJ	.14	4.7	23	61	3⅛	3	3	
26⅛	21⅛	Donnly	.76	3.3	9	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15	DorOliv	.22	1.4	7	252	24	22	23	—1½
17½	10⅛	Dorsey	.50	3.0	7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
43½	34⅛	Dover	1.20	2.8	11	1	42½	42½	42½	
43½	26	Dow Ch	1.20	4.6	8	1801	26⅛	26	26¼	— ¼
35½	29¼	DowJn	1.32	4.1	13	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
33	22⅛	Dravo	1.05	3.9	9	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
47⅛	37⅛	Dressr	.88	2.1	9	1091	42⅛	42¼	42¼	— ½
18⅛	16	DrexB	1.44	8.7		17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅛	Dreyfs	.65e	6.5	8	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
135	105¼	duPont	5a	4.2	11	300	118⅞	117½	118	
52¼	49	duPnt	pf3.50	7.0		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
23½	19⅛	DukeP	1.72	7.8	9	101	22	21⅞	22	
93	84	Duke	pf6.75	7.8		5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ¼
102⅛	93½	Duke	pf8.20	8.4		z10	98	98	98	
31¼	29	Duke	pf2.69	9.0		3	30	30	30	
31½	25¼	DunBr	1.24	4.1	15	165	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅛	DuqLig	1.72	9.0	9	83	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
28	24½	Duq	pfA2.10	8.4		z860	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
25½	23	Duq pf	2	8.2		z50	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28	25¼	Duq pr	2.31	8.7		z100	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
31	26	Duq pr	2.75	9.6		z140	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
13⅛	10¼	DutchB	.14	1.3	9	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Dymo	.48	3.5	7	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

E

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	15⅛	EG&G	.36	2.1	11	76	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	EMI	.16e	4.6	7	93	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
28⅛	22¼	E Sys	1.20	4.4	6	4	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
22	17⅛	EagleP	.68	3.6	8	18	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
27½	17⅛	EascoCp	1.10	4.3	10	11	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
9⅛	5⅛	EastAir			4	196	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17½	EastGF	.80	4.2	10	194	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
19⅛	16⅛	EastUtl	1.60	9.6	13	65	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
86⅛	48⅛	EsKod	1.62a	3.2	13	741	50⅞	50⅛	50¼	— ¼
45⅛	35½	Eaton	2	5.4	6	61	37⅞	37	37¼	— ¼
27⅛	21⅛	Echlin	.60	2.2	12	291	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	EckrdJk	.64	2.4	13	23	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
79⅛	53⅛	EdisBr	2.70	3.7	9	7	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	12	Edwrd	.60a	4.0	4	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	ElPaso	1.10	6.8	7	428	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	ElecAssc				41	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	EDS	.72	4.7	11	79	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
4⅛	3⅛	ElMeMg			7	60	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
11	9½	E'MM	pf 1k			6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29	17¼	Elgin	1a	5.1	5	62	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅛	Elbdr			5	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	22⅛	Eltra	1.16	4.6	7	13	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
36	31¼	EmerEl	1.20	3.5	14	290	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
42⅛	32⅛	Emery	1.58	3.6	17	27	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ¼
23½	10	EmeryIn	.50	2.1	22	522	23¼	23⅛	23½	
33	29⅛	Emhart	1.80	5.9	6	32	30⅛	30½	30⅛	
17¼	15	EmpDs	1.36	8.8	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
6½	5⅛	EmpD	pf.50	8.7		z310	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	18⅛	EmpGas	.40	1.4	7	36	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
36⅛	23⅛	EngMC	1.20	5.0	6	196	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	EnnisB	.36	5.3	5	x81	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅛	27⅛	Ensrch	1.80	6.0	8	132	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	Entex	1.20	5.1	7	66	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	28⅛	Envrtec	.80	2.7	8	49	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
30¼	25⅛	Equifx	2.20a	8.6	9	17	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Equimk	.88	7.5	5	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
39	34⅛	EqutGs	2.84	7.6	6	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27½	22¼	EqtLf	2.20	8.6	11	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	Esmrk	1.84	6.2	8	285	30	29⅞	29⅞	
12¼	8¼	Esquire	.32	3.2	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	EssexCh	.50	4.8	6	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Esterln	.36	4.4	9	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	36⅛	Ethyl	2	4.9	5	14	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ¼
59⅛	49	Ethyl	pf2.40	4.6		4	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1¼
18	11⅛	EvansP	.80a	4.8	7	128	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
15⅛	14⅛	Evan	pf1.40	9.2		30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	ExCelO	1.40	5.3	7	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	18⅛	Exclsr	1.73e	8.8		7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	44⅛	Exxon	3	6.4	8	1026	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ¼

F

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	20⅛	FMC	1.20	5.5	6	95	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
39	32¼	FMC pf	2.25	6.8		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
11⅛	7⅛	Fabrge	.40	3.9	9	48	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅛	4⅛	FabrlCtr	.20	3.5	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	FacetEnt				12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	21½	FairCm	.80	3.4	11	84	23½	23¼	23½	
16⅛	9⅛	FairInd	.50	3.0	10	105	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	FairmtF	.76	7.4	11	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
35⅛	22¼	FalconS	.80	2.4	14	63	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	FrWstFn			5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	FarahMf				42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
7⅛	3½	Fedders				130	4⅛	4	4	
32½	24	FedCo	1.80	5.9	10	16	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
26⅛	20⅛	FdMog	1.60	7.0	5	28	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
17½	14⅛	FedNMt	1	6.7	5	122	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	FedPB	.90	6.2	7	20	14⅛	14½	14½	
21½	13½	FdSignl	.80	5.3	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	33	FedDSt	1.60	4.2	10	471	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
34⅛	26	Ferro	1.44	5.0	7	20	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7	Fibrebd				133	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	FldFin	.30	3.9	4	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	FldUnl	2.40	7.9	7	2	30½	30½	30½	
29⅛	19	Fldcrst	1.40a	5.0	6	18	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Filtrol			7	10	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
22	16⅛	FinSanB	.72	3.4	5	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17	FinlFed	.80	2.9	6	59	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	Firestn	1.10	7.0	8	321	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	FtChrt	.80	5.0	5	247	16¼	16	16	
22⅛	16⅛	FstChic	1	5.4	7	180	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	FtBnTx	1.12	3.6	9	71	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
43⅛	37⅛	FtInBn	1.40	3.4	10	64	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
17	8⅛	FstMiss	.40	3.9	6	138	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
30⅛	24½	FstNBo	1.88	7.6	7	93	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15½	FstPa	1.32	7.8	9	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	FtPaMtg				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	11	FstUnRl	1.04	8.2	15	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
7½	5⅛	FtVaBk	.47	7.2	7	82	6⅛	6½	6½	
25⅛	21	FtWisc	1.76	7.0	8	6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	FishFds	1.60	7.7	7	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17¼	11½	FishrScl	.36	2.3	8	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
19⅛	9½	FleetEnt	.46	3.7	9	97	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Fleming	.80	4.8	8	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	FlexiV	.60	3.1	7	115	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	17¼	Flintc	1.20a	6.0	9	45	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	23¼	FlaECst			14	67	u41½	40¼	41½	+1½
27½	20	FlaGas	1.20	4.5	7	15	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21½	FlaPL	1.76	6.7	8	580	26½	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	28⅛	FlaPow	2.48	7.8	7	60	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
24½	17⅛	FlaStl	1.20	6.9	14	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	33¼	FluorCp	1.20	3.3	8	49	36⅛	36½	36½	— ⅛
7⅛	5	FdFair	.20	4.0	5	32	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18¼	14¼	FooteC	1.20	6.9	8	15	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
47⅛	41⅛	FordM	3.20	7.3	4	1173	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15	ForMK	1.10	6.7	6	79	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31	25¼	FMK	pf1.80	6.8		4	26½	26½	26½	
15⅛	14⅛	FtDear	1.24	8.4		140	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	FtHowP	.88	2.7	10	25	32⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
32⅛	19½	FosWh	.85a	3.1	9	42	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
12	8	Fotomet	.40	4.4	8	39	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
54	40⅛	Foxbro	1.50	3.2	8	17	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
29½	7¼	FrankM	.30	3.8	5	102	8¼	8	8	
31⅛	17⅛	FrpMln	1.60	8.3	12	118	19⅛	11⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	7½	Frigtrn	.10e	1.0	18	36	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
31¼	26	Fruehf	2	7.3	6	35	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Fuqua	.40	4.4	5	109	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛

G

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅛	9⅛	GAF	.68	5.9		76	10⅛	10	10¼	— ⅛
19⅛	15¼	GAF pf	1.20	7.5		1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
34⅛	25¼	GATX	1.80	6.9	11	59	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
10¼	7¼	GCA	.10e	1.3	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	GDV			7	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	5¼	GF Eqp	.08e	1.3	7	7	6	5⅛	6	
7⅛	4⅛	Gable				7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39¼	22	GamSk	1.40	5.4	10	40	26	25⅛	26	+ ¼
40⅛	32⅛	Gannett	1.20	3.3	15	49	37	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
13	8⅛	GapStr	.24	2.0	6	55	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
22⅛	14½	GardDn	.76	4.6	12	139	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
17¼	13⅛	Garfink	1.04	6.3	7	63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	GasSvc	1.20	8.9	9	4	13⅛	13½	13½	
11⅛	6¼	Gatewy	.60e	6.7	4	12	9	9	9	— ⅛
47½	22	Gearhrt	.40	.9	14	55	45½	44	45½	+ ½
24⅛	18⅛	Geico	.46a	2.0		73	23½	23	23½	+ ½
19⅛	16	GemCa				5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
12½	9½	GAInv	1.22e	12.		35	10⅛	10	10½	+ ⅛
33⅛	27½	GnAmO	.60	1.9	18	108	32⅛	31¼	32	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅛	GnBcsh	.80	7.2	6	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GnCable	.82	6.8	8	44	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	GCinma	.88	3.0	9	90	29⅛	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
61⅛	44½	GenDyn			5	23	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
57¼	47⅛	GenEl	2.20	4.5	11	474	48⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	24¼	GnFds	1.64	5.1	10	196	32	31⅛	32	+ ¼
26⅛	21⅛	GnGth	1.44e	6.9	18	40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	GnHost	.60	6.4	2	234	73	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GnInst	.40b	2.0	8	93	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ¼
20⅛	12⅛	GenMed	.40	2.8	8	16	14½	14¼	14¼	
34⅛	26¼	GnMills	1	3.5	12	188	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
78½	62	GMot	6.80e	11.	6	2518	63⅛	62½	62⅛	— ½
55	51½	GMot	pf3.75	7.0		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
73¼	69⅛	GMot pf	5	7.1		8	70⅛	70½	70⅛	
11⅛	6¼	GnPort	.10e	1.0	15	43	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18	GPU	1.76	8.4	8	153	21⅛	21	21	
10⅛	7¼	GnRefr	.10e	1.3		7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22¼	GnSignl	.80	3.0	11	73	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	GnSteel	.62t	9.9	6	57	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
33½	28½	GTelEl	2.24	7.2	8	225	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
29⅛	27½	GTE pf	2.48	8.8		9	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
16⅛	15¼	GTFl	pf1.30	8.5		z100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	GTire	1.30	5.7	4	58	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Genesco				364	4⅛	4	4	
26	21	Genstr	1.48	6.0	5	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
37½	2½	GenuPts	.90	2.6	15	27	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
38½	25¼	GaPac	1	3.6	11	296	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	GaPw	pf2.52	9.2		2	27½	27½	27½	
30⅛	28⅛	GaPw	pf2.75	9.6		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Geosrc	.17e	.7	9	16	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
39½	24⅛	Gerber	1.40	4.7	12	19	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
212	146	Getty	2.80a	1.7	11	54	164⅛	164	164	— ½
10⅛	7½	GiantPC	.60	8.0	38	39	7½	d 7⅛	7½	
13⅛	8⅛	GibrFin	.40b	3.6	4	15	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	GidLew	.50	4.4	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	GiHdHill	.90	6.0	6	9	15	15	15	
30½	23½	Gillette	1.50	6.2	9	339	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	GinosInc			11	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	GleasW	.32	4.0	7	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
12⅛	7	GlobMar				77	10⅛	9⅞	10	
51⅛	24⅛	GlobU	2a		40.	7	17	49⅛	4½	49⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	GldWFn	.60	3.3	3	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	GoldW	pf.78	4.3		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	Goodrh	1.32	6.0	4	387	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
25⅛	17	Goodyr	1.30	7.5	6	589	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GordJw	.52	3.1	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
35½	27¼	Gould	1.36	4.7	8	397	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	27	Gould	pf1.35	4.8		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	26¼	Grace	1.80	6.7	7	258	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	26½	Graingr	.56	1.8	14	12	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	GranitvI	1	7.1	5	2	14	14	14	
21⅛	15⅛	GrayDr	1	4.6	6	26	u21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	GtAtPc	.10e	1.2	20	132	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
28⅛	22¼	GtLkD	.70	2.5	8	25	28	27⅛	27⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	GtNIrn	1.50e	6.0	18	5	25	24⅛	25	
32¼	23⅛	GtNoNk	1.20	4.7	7	110	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
25⅛	20	GtWFin	.70	3.1	5	40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17¼	GtWstUtd			6	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅛	18	GtWn	pf1.88	10.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	6.3	12	40	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
15⅛	12⅛	Greyh	1.04	8.3	7	184	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Greyhnd wt				41	11-16	d ⅝	11-16	
10⅛	8⅛	GrowC	.40b	4.3	6	37	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
22½	15⅛	Grumm	1	6.0	5	65	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Guardin	.32	2.0	7	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	10	GlfWstn	.66	5.6	5	319	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1-128	GlfW wt				720	3-256	d1-256	1-128	—1-256
87	51½	GlfW pf	3.87	6.7		1	58	58	58	
40⅛	29	GlfW pf	2.50	8.1		9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gl'AR Pr				17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	26	GulfOil	1.90	7.3	6	1039	26⅛	d25⅛	26	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	GulfRes	1	8.0	12	72	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	18⅛	GulfR	pf1.60	8.5		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	GlfStUt	1.24	9.0	8	116	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
58½	32	GlfSU	pf4.40	8.1		z20	54	54	54	— ½
15⅛	10⅛	GulfUtd	.72	5.2		33	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Gulton	.20	3.0	9	7	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛

H

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅛	2⅛	HMW			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
41⅛	35	HackW	3	7.9	8	5	38⅛	38	38	— ½
25⅛	17	HallFB	.88	3.8	12	50	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
23	18⅛	HallPrt	.80a	3.7	7	3	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
67⅛	54⅛	Hallbrt	1.40	2.2	11	704	63	62⅛	62⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	HamrP	1.30	7.5	7	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	HanJS	1.49e	8.8		32	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	HanJI	1.88a	9.0		14	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ¼
11⅛	4⅛	Hndlmn	.68	5.8	9	85	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
29	22½	Hanes	1.52	5.4	6	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
54⅛	35½	Hanna	1.80	4.9	6	40	37	36⅛	36⅞	+ ¼
35⅛	29	HarBrJ	1.44	4.2	7	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
14	8	Hardees	.16	1.4	7	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	15	Harnishf	1	5.9	7	24	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Harrah	.40	2.4	7	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	HarrBk	1.66	5.4	7	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	28	Harris	1	2.2	13	66	44⅛	44⅛	44½	+ ½
28⅛	23⅛	Harsco	1.60	6.2	6	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14½	11	HartSM	.72	6.1	7	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	HartsHk	.75	2.3	12	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	HatlSe	1.44a	8.3	12	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26½	23⅛	HwlEl	2.04	7.8	8	50	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	HayesA	1.20	6.4	6	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Hazeltn	.20e	1.8	6	49	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8	Hecks	.24	2.4	8	40	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	HeclaM	.30t	4.3		98	7	6⅞	7	
39	30½	HelmrP	.36	.9	12	30	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
22⅛	16½	Hellerlnt	1	5.8	7	31	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	4⅛	HeleneC			11	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	28	HeinzH	1.44	4.1	9	760	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	15⅛	HelmB	.80a	3.6	6	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28½	14⅛	Hercules	1	6.7	9	427	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	28⅛	Heinz	pf1.70	5.6		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	HemCap				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	8	Herminc	.66e	7.9		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Hershy	1.20	6.1	7	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
19¼	14	Hestn	pf1.60	11.		8	14⅛	14½	14½	
12	6	Hesston				24	6⅛	6	6	
42⅛	22	Heublin	1.40	5.6	12	130	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
87⅛	68⅛	HewlPk	.40	.6	17	212	71⅛	71	71⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	HighVlt	.07	1.0	17	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	Hillenbd	.82	4.5	7	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Hilton	1.10	4.4	9	97	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Hobart	1	5.2	9	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	HoffEle	.24	2.7	13	17	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Holiday	.46	2.9	9	942	u16	15½	16	+ ½
25⅛	20½	HlidyA	1.70t	6.9		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	13⅛	HollyS	.80t			41	15⅛	15	15	
43⅛	34½	Homestk	1e	2.7	18	130	37½	36⅞	37	+ ¼
25½	18⅛	Honda	.28r	1.5	10	168	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	+ ½
55⅛	42⅛	Honwll	1.90	4.2	7	169	45⅛	44⅛	44⅞	
20⅛	16½	HoovB	1	5.3	7	38	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
2½	1⅛	Horizon				83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	22⅛	HospCp	.40	1.5	10	139	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	HostIntl	.44	3.3	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Houdle	1	6.5	5	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Houdpf	2.25	6.7		3	33⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	HougMif	.84	4.2	7	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	HousFb	.32	3.7	8	14	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	HoushF	1.30	6.9	7	276	19	18⅞	18⅞	
36⅛	29⅛	Housin	1.96	6.2	8	83	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
35⅛	25⅛	HousNG	.80	2.8	8	141	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
12½	9⅛	HowdJn	.36	3.3	8	109	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15¼	Hubbrd	1.28	7.0	10	17	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19½	12½	HudsoA	.80t			48	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	HudsnB	.80t			48	5	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	29½	HughsTl	.70	2.0	10	388	35	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¼	Human	.50	3.4	10	35	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
17¼	10	HuntCh	.34	3.0	9	109	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	HuttEF	.48	5.1	4	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
14⅛	10	Huyck	.60	5.5	9	148	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜

I - J - K

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	21	IC Ind	1.52	6.3	5	37	24¼	24	24¼	
47⅛	42⅛	IC In pf	3.50	8.1		14	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ICN			49	124	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
47¼	39⅛	INACp	2.30	5.6	7	132	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	18½	INAIn	1.59a	8.4		233	19⅛	19	19	
14⅛	10⅛	IU Int	.90	7.9	7	882	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+
22⅛	17¼	IUInt	pf1.25	6.8		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
31¼	24⅛	IdahoP	2.16	8.0	11	41	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	IdealB	1.40	6.6	8	50	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
9⅛	5½	IdealT	.32b	5.6	4	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	IllPowr	2.28	8.6	8	119	26⅛	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25	IlPow	pf2.10	8.5		z100	24⅛	d24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
30	28	IlPow	pf2.35	8.1		z220	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
56	52⅛	IlPow	pf4.47	8.1		z20	55	55	55	+1
51⅛	48⅛	IlPow pf	4	8.0		190	50	49⅛	50	+ ¼
28	19⅛	ITW	.64	3.2	10	128	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
34	14⅛	INCO	.80	4.8	8	298	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+
7⅛	5⅛	IncCap				22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
91	82½	IndiM	pf7.76	9.1		z400	85½	85½	85½	— ¼
123⅛	113	IndiM	pf12	10.		z50	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+
25⅛	23⅛	IndiM	pf2.15	8.9		3	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅛	IndiGas	2.20	8.7	7	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27	22½	IndiPL	2	8.5	6	39	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
18⅛	16	IndiNat	1.32	7.9	6	67	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
29⅛	11⅛	Inexco	.10e	.5	17	154	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
29⅛	11⅛	Inexco	.10e	.5	17	154	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
78	56⅛	IngerR	2.80	4.9	11	151	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	38⅛	IngR	pf2.35	6.1		36	39	38⅞	38½	— ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	InldCon	1.10	4.4	9	22	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
52¼	33	InlndStl	2.60	7.0	8	376	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Inmont	1	3.5	9	65	29	28⅞	28½	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	Insilco	.88b	6.3	6	11	14⅛	14	14	—
19½	16	Insil	pfA1.25	7.4		4	17⅛	17	17	
30½	17½	InsprC	.20t			18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
2⅛	1	InstInvTr				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Integon	.40	3.7	6	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	IntcpSe	1.92a	8.4		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	Interco	2	4.5	8	x10	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	InterctDiv			36	250	u15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+3
39⅛	26	Intrik	2.20	7.8	7	49	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
286⅛	244½	IBM	10	3.8	15	525	266	264⅛	265⅛	+ ½
23⅛	18⅛	IntFlav	.56	2.6	18	56	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26	IntHarv	2.10	7.1	4	126	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
44⅛	35⅛	IntMin	2.60	6.4	6	358	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	+
22½	13⅛	IntMng	.20	.9	3	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+
23⅛	16⅛	IntMult	1	4.6	8	164	22	21⅛	21⅛	
69⅛	39	IntPaper	2	4.8	9	658	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	IntRectf	.20	2.5	18	17	8	7⅛	8	
36⅛	28⅛	IntTT	2	6.4	7	610	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
61	50⅛	IntTT	pfK 4	7.8		76	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
44	36⅛	IntTT	pf2.25	5.9		12	38	38	38	—1
65⅛	55⅛	IntTT	pf4.50	8.0		8	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
23	21⅛	Intrpce	1.22	5.6	7	29	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
90	74⅛	Intrpcepf	5	5.9		5	85	84⅛	84⅛	
29⅛	22¼	IntrpGp	1.40	4.8	8	13	29⅛	29	29	
18⅛	16⅛	IntstPw	1.45	8.7	9	12	17	16⅞	16⅞	
27⅛	24½	InPw	pf2.28	9.1		z150	25	25	25	+ ¼
32⅛	19⅛	IowaBf	.50	1.7	5	55	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	IowaEl	1.50	8.7	8	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23½	20½	IowaIG	1.84	8.8	8	36	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	IowaPL	2.24	8.4	9	10	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	IowaPS	1.80	8.3	8	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4½	IpcoHp	.12	1.6	18	2330	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ItekCp			24	83	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅛	12½	ItelCp	.45	2.3	8	117	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	15	Itel pf	1.44	9.5		22	15⅛	15	15	
24⅛	15⅛	JamesF	1.20	5.2	10	11	23	22⅛	23	+ ¼
17⅛	13½	Jantzen	.80	5.4	11	8	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	8	JapanF	.98e	12.		13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot	.92	3.0	9	1588	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
132	116½	JerC	pf13.50	11.		z170	124	123	124	+1
26½	18	JewelC	1.30	7.0	7	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor			3	37	3½	3⅛	3½	
38⅛	27⅛	JhnMan	1.60	5.1	9	278	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
78⅛	62⅛	JohnJn	1.40	1.9	18	183	74⅛	73½	73⅛	
17	4⅛	JohnEF	.20t			52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21½	JohnCn	.80	2.8	13	86	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	JonLgn	.60b	4.5	7	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
58½	50	JonLaupf	5	9.8		z70	51	51	51	— ⅛
26¼	18½	Jostens	1	4.0	11	6	25¼	25¼	25¼	
49⅛	30¼	JoyMfg	1.50	4.8	8	218	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
52	34	KLM Air			4	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	25⅛	K mart	.56	2.0	12	1076	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	KaisrAl	1.40	4.8	8	72	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+
67	53½	KaiAl	pf4.12	7.3		1	56½	56½	56½	+1½
77⅛	62	Kai	59pf4.75	7.6		4	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
76	62	Kai	66pf4.75	7.4		2	64	64	64	+1½
15⅛	9¼	KaisCm	.84	5.6	6	37	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	6.4	5	69	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	KaneMil	.28	3.7	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Kaneb	.60	4.1	10	130	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
32⅛	28⅛	KCtyPL	2.46	8.7	8	17	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
26½	24½	KCPL	pf2.20	8.5		61	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	KCPL	pf2.33	8.5		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
39⅛	27¼	KCSoln	1.50t	4.0	6	20	37⅛	36⅛	37½	+1⅛
12¼	11⅛	KCSou pf	1	8.4		z10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	19⅛	KanGE	1.80	8.8	8	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
27⅛	20	KanNb	1.48	6.5	8	24	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	KanPLt	1.70	7.9	7	62	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅛	25¼	KaPL	pf2.23	8.4		3	26½	26½	26½	
9⅛	5	Katylnd			4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24	17½	Katy	pf1.46	7.8		5	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	3.4	7	227	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Kaweeck	.30e	1.7	7	16	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
11⅛	9¼	Keene	.30	2.9	6	13	10⅛	10½	10½	
14⅛	9½	Keller	.20	1.8	7	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Kellogg	1.10	4.8	13	86	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19	13⅛	Kellwd	.92	4.9	5	79	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
38⅛	23⅛	Knemtl	1.08	3.9	9	17	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Kennct	.60e	3.0	11	866	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
25¼	22	KyUtil	1.96	8.4	9	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	KerrGls	.40	3.6	6	96	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
74½	45⅛	KerrM	1.25	2.7	9	127	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10	KeysCnt	.50t			26	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	KiddeW	1.40	5.1	6	33	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
51½	46	Kidde	prB 4	8.1		7	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	KimbCl	2.20	5.2	8	122	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11	KingDSt	.60	4.6	7	16	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Kirsch	1	4.2	10	125	24⅛	23⅛	24	
39⅛	30½	KnightRd	1	2.7	11	8	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Koehrin	.80	4.2	7	26	19	18⅞	18⅞	
36⅛	32	Koeh	pf 2.75	8.5		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	Koppers	1.10	4.8	10	398	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
55	50⅛	Kopprpf	4	7.7		z110	52	52	52	
8⅛	5⅛	Koracp	.22e	2.7	4	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
51	43⅛	Kraft	2.32	5.1	8	128	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Kroger	1.60	5.9	6	259	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Kuhlm	.70e	4.5	7	x25	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Kysor	1	4.3	9	17	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛

L

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅛	5⅛	LFE pf	.50	7.1		2	u 7	7	7	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv				124	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ¼
13⅛	6⅛	LTV				122	6½	6⅛	6½	
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas	1.70	8.5	8	15	20⅛	19⅞	20	
23⅛	17½	LamSe	1.30	6.4	7	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅛	13	LaneBry	.80	5.8	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅛	13	Lanier	.10e	.4	13	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	LawtCh	.40	4.3	14	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	LearSg	.60	3.8	5	94	15⅛	15½	15½	+ ⅛
43⅛	35⅛	LearS	pf2.25	5.5		2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
35½	27	Leasw	1.60	5.1	8	95	31½	31¼	31½	
25⅛	13⅛	LeedsN	.72	2.9	11	67	25	24⅞	25	
23⅛	17	Leasona	1	4.9	6	18	20⅛	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LehValty				17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	Lehmn	1.25e	12.		53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Lenner			10	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Lenox	1	3.9	9	25	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
8⅛	6	LesFay	.40b	5.2	9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	LevFdC				2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	13	LevFln	.73a	5.2		3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	LeviStr	1.20	4.2	5	149	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	LevitzF	.20t	.8	9	71	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	LOF	2a	7.6	6	94	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18	LibrtyCp	.68	3.0	7	41	23	23	23	
5⅛	2⅛	LibrtyLn			6	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	LibtL	pf1.25	11.		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
35½	26¼	Liggett	2.50	9.1	7	41	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
80	66	Liggt	pf5.25	7.4		1	70½	70½	70½	+1
48⅛	32⅛	LillyEli	1.42	3.8	12	479	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
39½	31⅛	LincNt	2	5.7	7	18	35⅛	35	35⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	LincPl	1.72a	8.9		23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	Lionel	.08	1.7	8	440	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	Litton	.31t	2.2	9	309	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
21¼	16	Litt pfc	pf			2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
43	36½	Litton pf	3	8.1		4	38⅛	37½	37½	— ¼
22	20⅛	Litton pf	2	9.6		15	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
19⅛	8⅛	Lockhd			4	104	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Loctite	.24	1.0	13	12	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Loews	1.20	3.4	4	41	35⅛	35¼	35½	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅛	LomFn	.58	5.9	8	88	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14	LomM	1.25e	6.3		10	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	LnStar	1.18	3.8	7	105	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	LILCo	1.63	8.7	7	95	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
28⅛	26⅛	LIL	pfP2.43	8.8		33	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	LIL	pfO2.47	8.8		8	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	LongDr	.56	2.3	14	44	25	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	LoralCp	.60	2.8	8	115	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	LaLand	1.20	5.5	8	847	22⅛	d21⅛	22	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	LaPac	.40b	3.0	6	147	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
27½	24⅛	LouvGs	1.96	7.8	9	16	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Lowenst	.37t			18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	Lubrzl	1.30	4.0	11	67	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
16½	13⅛	LuckyS	.76b	5.6	9	92	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Ludlow	.40	5.4	7	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	23⅛	Lukens	1.60	5.9	7	26	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
14	4⅛	Lykes	.20t	3.3		103	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	13	Lyke	pf 2.50	14.		36	17⅛	17½	17½	
10	6⅛	LynCSys	.40	5.4	9	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M - N

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅛	10	MBPXL	.40a	3.1	6	23	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
44⅛	31	MCA	1b	2.6	8	132	38	37½	37⅞	+ ½
9⅛	4	MEI	.20a	2.1	9	63	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
21½	12⅛	MGIC	.50	3.1	9	195	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	MacAF	.60	4.8	14	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	MacDn	.22a	2.3	6	220	u 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Macke	.40	4.4	7	38	9	9	9	
12	7⅛	Macmill	.64	5.5	8	630	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40	31⅛	Macy	1.50	3.8	7	30	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
56	51	Macypf	4.25	7.6		220	56	55	56	
14⅛	11⅛	MdsFd	.89e	6.7		564	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	MagicCf	.40	4.5	5	61	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
45⅛	33	Mallry	1.20	3.2	12	26	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	+ ½
27⅛	22	MalonH	.84	3.4	11	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Manhtn	.20b	2.6	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	MfrHan	1.92	5.6	7	335	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	MAPCO	1.10	3.0	11	243	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	MaratM	n.50	3.0	7	105	17	d16½	16⅛	
59	44⅛	MaratO	2.20	4.6	7	79	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
22	16⅛	Maremt	.80	4.2	7	43	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	MarMid	.80	6.5	8	56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	11¼	MarionL	.60	4.4	11	73	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22	15	MarkCtl	.36	1.8	6	42	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Mark	pf1.20	5.4		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32½	25⅛	Marley	1	3.7	7	189	28⅛	27	27	— ⅜
14	8⅛	Marriot	.12	1.2	10	146	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
64⅛	53⅛	MrshM	2.40	3.9	15	151	61⅛	59⅛	61½	+1⅛
32½	17⅛	MarshF	1.24	4.2	14	1123	30⅛	29½	29½	
29⅛	22⅛	MartM	1.60	6.5	6	37	24⅛	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	MaryK	.40	2.4	9	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22	MrldCu	.66b	2.3	7	9	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
26⅛	17½	Masco	.40	2.0	11	35	20⅛	20	20⅛	
24½	15¼	MasonIt	.68	4.1	9	88	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	MasM	1.27e	8.4	12	89	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	MassyF	1	6.6	6	110	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	MasCp	1.52	9.1		21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	11	MasInc	.98e	8.2		114	12	12	12	
26⅛	21¼	MatsuE	.33e	1.4	8	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Mattel			7	93	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	MayDS	1.16	4.5	8	151	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
26	22½	MayerO	.90	3.6	10	14	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MaysJW				17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	Maytg	1.60a	5.6	11	67	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ¼
31	15	McCord	1	3.3	12	12	30½	30⅛	30½	
59⅛	43⅛	McDer	2	3.6	4	475	56⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	28½	McDer wi					28⅛	d28	28⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	37⅛	McDnld	.20	.4	16	558	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	McDonD	.50	2.0	8	239	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	McDonh	1	4.6	6	13	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
33	25	McGEd	1.60	5.8	8	24	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
20	15⅛	McGrH	.80	4.2	10	184	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
32	26⅛	MGH	pf1.20	3.9		2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	McIntyr	1	4.1	8	z1560	24½	24	24½	+ ½
20½	15⅛	McKee	1	6.5	5	175	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅛	McLean	.58	2.7	8	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18½	10	McLout	.30t	3.0	13	62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	McNeil	.80	6.2	6	7	13⅛	13	13	
24	18⅛	MeadCp	1	4.9	5	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
61	49⅛	Mea	pfA2.80	5.2		3	54	54	54	+ ½
61	49⅛	Mea	pfB2.80	5.3		3	53	53	53	
19½	16⅛	Measrx	.16e	.9	12	17	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
20½	16⅛	Medtrn	.30e	1.6	9	126	18⅛	17⅛	18½	+ ⅛
40	25⅛	Medusa	2	5.5	8	28	36⅛	36½	36⅛	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	Melville	.96	3.6	10	279	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
34½	24	Memorex			6	69	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
46	35⅛	MercStr	.80	2.1	7	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	26½	MerTx	1.20b	4.5	7	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
68⅛	50	Merck	1.70	3.1	14	473	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Merdith	.80	2.8	7	28	u29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	MerrLy	.88	5.7	9	190	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
47	31	MesaPet	.40	1.0	16	182	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Mesab	.80t		11	31	14	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	22¼	Mesta	1e	3.8	4	3	26⅛	26	26	— ½
25½	16	MGM	1b	3.8	11	85	u26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Mstrm	1.50	4.4	7	372	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
93	81½	MtE	pfG7.68	9.2		z100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1⅛
26	24	MtCn	pf2.05	8.1		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	MchGs	1.20b	8.2	10	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30½	28⅛	MchWt	pf2.67	9.4		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Micrwve	.50	1.8	11	23	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	MdCTel	1.32	7.2	9	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27⅛	24	MdCT	pf2.06	7.9		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	MidSUt	1.44	8.7	8	163	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	1	MidIndM				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅛	28½	MidlRo	1.80	5.7	7	9	31½	31⅛	31½	
14⅛	10⅛	MiltBrd	.60	4.7	7	30	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9	MilRoy	.25	2.4	11	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24½	21⅛	MinnGs	1.76	8.0	8	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
57	45	MMM	1.70	3.7	14	508	46⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
22⅛	20¼	MinPL	1.76	8.4	9	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	MirroAl	.96	6.7	11	67	14¼	14	14¼	
24⅛	16⅛	Mislnins	.60	2.5	6	48	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	MPacC	2.10	4.7	5	96	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15½	MoPSV	1b	6.4	8	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28½	25½	MoPS	pf2.44	9.2		5	26½	26⅛	26½	
71	58⅛	Mobil	4.20	6.7	7	109	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MobileH				34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11½	MdMer	.12	1.0	8	486	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Mohasco	.90	7.1	9	56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	MohkDta			12	47	6⅛	6	6	
23½	16⅛	MohkR	1.20	5.7	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Monrh	1.20a	5.5	5	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Monogr	.40	2.7	5	17	15	14⅛	14⅛	
88⅛	52	Monsan	3.10	5.6	7	277	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	33	MonDU	2.60	7.5	9	21	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	MonPw	1.80	7.5	11	37	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MonSt	1.80a	8.2		24	22	22	22	
11⅛	10	MONY	.92e	8.5	14	42	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	MooreM	.90	3.0	6	52	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
56⅛	42⅛	Morgan	2.20	5.2	8	602	42⅛	d41⅛	42	— ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	MorKn	1.10b	3.2	6	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅛	MorseSh	.70	4.3	6	54	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MtgTrAm				33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29½	18⅛	MorNor	1.12	4.5	9	229	25⅛	24½	25	— ⅛
56⅛	39⅛	Motrola	.84	2.5	10	223	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	35	MtFuel	2	5.6	8	81	36½	35⅛	36	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	MtSTel	1.88	6.8	9	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Munford	.40	6.3	25	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Munfd	pf.40	7.6		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19⅛	16	Munsng	1.20	6.5	7	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20½	16	MurphC	1.28	7.3	6	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37	22⅛	MurpOil	.80	2.0	10	85	u39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	18⅛	MurryO	1	4.9	8	3	20⅛	20½	20½	
17	14¼	MutOm	1.26	8.7		31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	MyersL	.40	4.7	8	37	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
47¼	32	NCR	.80	2.1	8	178	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16¼	NLInd	1.20	7.0	8	313	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20¼	NLT	.76	3.2	7	395	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NVF	2.45t	38.	5	53	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
54½	45½	Nabisco	2.52	5.2	11	21	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Nalco	1.10	4.1	11	321	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Narco	.68	4.4	8	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	15⅛	Nashua	1	5.1	7	98	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	NatAir	.50	3.9	24	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	NAvla	.70e	3.5		15	20	20	20	
16	12⅛	NatCan	.64	4.0	5	285	u16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	NCan	pf1.50	5.2		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	NtChem	.48	2.7	11	43	18	18	18	— ⅛
18	8⅛	NtCtyL	.60	4.1	55	31	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	25⅛	NtDstr	1.52	5.8	5	255	26½	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	NatDist	1.60	7.7	6	99	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	NatFG	2.34	8.3	8	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅛	15⅛	NatGyp	1.05	6.5	8	35	16⅛	16	16⅛	
5½	2⅛	NatHom				142	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	NatInd	.40	4.3	6	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	NtInd pf	.60	4.6		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	13⅛	NtInd	pf1.25	9.8		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	NMdCr.	.40	1.6	10	99	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
		NMedE	n.48	3.1	8	35	15⅛	15	15⅛	
25	16⅛	NMineSv	.56	3.3	11	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	NtPrest	1.50	5.2	6	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	16½	NtSemic			23	198	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	NSvcInd	.86	6.2	7	39	14	13⅛	13⅛	
20¼	16	NStand	1.16	6.2	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	36⅛	NStrch	1.08	1.7	17	217	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
45⅛	30⅛	NatlSH	2.58	7.9	10	71	31⅛	31⅛	31½	
4⅛	3⅛	NatTea				15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45⅛	31½	Natom	1.60b	4.3	4	136	37½	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Natm	pf1.60	6.0		32	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
18	12½	Neptune	.50	3.5	9	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34½	22⅛	NevPw	1.76	5.2	7	35	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
21	18½	NevP	pf1.74	9.0		z300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	23	NevP	pf2.30	9.7		z260	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
23	20⅛	NevP	pf1.95	9.1		6	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
24⅛	21½	NEngEl	1.94	8.5	8	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	NEnGE	1.44	8.2	8	28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31½	29½	NEnP	pf2.76	9.4		6	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	31⅛	NEngT	2.88	8.3	9	19	35	34⅛	34⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	NYSEG	1.60	8.4	9	112	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	NYS	pf 2.12	8.5		2	25	25	25	— ⅛
22	15	Newhall	.55	2.8	12	17	20	19⅛	20	
30	16	Newmt	.80	4.7	19	305	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
72½	64⅛	Newt	pf4.50	6.7		1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Newprk			8	57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	14	NiaMP	1.34	8.6	8	129	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
44½	38⅛	NiaMpf	3.60	9.2		z50	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
58	52⅛	NiaMpf	4.85	9.0		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
61	57½	NiaMpf	5.25	9.1		z170	58	58	58	— ⅛
115	105½	NiMpf	10.60	9.7		z150	110	109	109	—1
13	9⅛	NiagSh	.97e	9.2		21	10⅛	10½	10½	
33⅛	27⅛	Nicor	2.32	7.3	7	22	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
37	25½	NorfWn	1.84	7.0	6	339	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅛	Norlin	1.40	5.8	6	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	19	Norris	1	4.6	5	74	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
25	18½	NACosl	.50	2.1	11	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	NoAMtg				121	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
56	38	NoAPhl	1.50	5.2	6	26	28⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	NoCAir	.12	2.4	5	45	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12⅛	10½	Noestt	1.02	9.7	8	304	10½	10⅛	10½	
12⅛	12	NCatSL	.50	4.0	5	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17½	NIndPS	1.44	7.6	9	108	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
48⅛	37½	NorNGs	2.40	6.0	7	83	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
30½	26½	NoStPw	2.06	7.1	9	54	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
47½	42⅛	NSPw	pf3.60	8.3		z90	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
53½	49	NSPw	pf4.08	8.2		z10	50	50	50	—
33	23½	NorTel	.72	2.8	9	8	25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ntbgate	.25e	6.1		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24¼	18⅛	Nortrp	1.20	6.0	4	110	20	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	19	NwstAirl	.50	2.2	6	152	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21¼	NwtBcp	1.04	4.4	8	13	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	NwtEnr	2.20	6.1	7	7	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	32	NwEn	cf2.20	6.1	7	2	36⅛	36	36	
60½	43⅛	NwtInd	2.85	5.2	7	449	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
35	21⅛	NwtInd wt				2	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	NwtMLf	1e	8.2	13	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
30⅛	22⅛	NwStW	1.20	4.6	13	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32	Norton	2	4.9	8	39	41½	40⅛	40⅛	—1
21⅛	17⅛	NorSim	.76b	3.9	8	198	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
47½	38⅛	NorlS	pf1.60	3.8		13	43	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Nucor	.36	1.5	7	13	24	23⅛	24	

O - P - Q

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14½	OKC	1.20	7.3	7	14	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Oakind	.50	2.8	20	209	19⅛	17½	18	— ⅛
44⅛	26	Oak	pf 1.75	4.5		25	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	OakiteP	1.12	6.1	10	20	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22¼	OcciPet	1.25	5.7	7	2387	22¼	d21⅛	21⅛	— ½
16⅛	9⅛	OcciPet wt				139	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
49⅛	36⅛	OccIP	pf2.16	6.1		23	36	d34½	35½	—1⅛
100⅛	71⅛	OccIP	pf3.60	5.2		12	72	d68⅛	69⅛	—2
97¼	70⅛	OccIP	pf 4	5.7		2	70⅛	d70	70	— ⅛
28½	26⅛	OccIP	pf2.50	9.3		9	27	27	27	
25⅛	23⅛	OccIP	pf2.12	8.9		71	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Ogden	1.40	5.5	5	53	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	35	Ogdn	pf1.87	4.8		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
21½	16⅛	OhioEd	1.76	9.1	7	165	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
48½	43¼	OhEd	pf3.90	8.8		z200	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
57¾	51	OhEd	pf4.56	8.6		z100	53	53	53	
87	80½	OhEd	pf7.24	8.8		z40	83	82	82	
104	95½	OhEd	pf8.64	8.8		z30	98	98	98	
117½	109½	OhE	pf10.76	9.5		z80	113	113	113	
134	118	OhP	pfA 14	11.		z90	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
134	118	OhP	pfF 14	11.		z70	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
19⅛	17	OklaGE	1.54	8.5	9	110	18⅛	18	18⅛	
2⅛	31½	OklaNG	2	6.0	6	28	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
30¼	16⅛	Olin	.88	5.2	5	28	17⅛	17	17	
39½	25½	Olinkrft	1.20	4.5	7	44	26⅛	26½	26½	
20½	12⅛	Omark	.88	4.3	9	21	u20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15½	12⅛	Oneida	.84	5.6	6	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	9¼	Opelika	.84	8.3	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk	1.36	8.5	10	9	16⅛	15⅛	16	
10⅛	5⅛	Orange	.20	3.0		65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	19	OutMar	1.40	6.8	7	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22	16⅛	OutletCo	.70	3.3	8	5	21	21	21	
14½	10	OverhDr	.60	4.5	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	OvermtT	1	5.1	6	17	19⅛	19½	19½	
33½	21⅛	OverSh	.30b	1.2	6	112	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
73⅛	59	OwenC	1.20	1.8	10	93	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	OwenIll	1.05	4.5	7	115	23½	23	23	
11½	7	Oxfrdin	.63r	6.3	5	14	10	9⅛	10	
11⅛	7⅛	PNBMt	.59e	4.4	15	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	25½	PPG	1.40	6.2	5	265	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	PacAS	1.24	9.0		17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	22¼	PacGE	2	8.5	7	213	23⅛	23½	23½	
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80	8.6	7	53	21⅛	21	21	
39⅛	31⅛	PacLm	1.60	4.5	13	123	35	35⅛	35	
35	23⅛	PacPet	.92	2.6	10	37	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	PacPw	1.80	8.3	10	x104	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PacTT	1.43	8.2	8	75	17	16⅞	17	
82	72⅛	PacTT pf	6	8.0		z30	75	75	75	
15⅛	9⅛	PacTin	.80	6.4	7	1	12½	12½	12½	
8⅛	5⅛	PaineW	.40	5.8	3	109	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅛	9½	PalmBc	.40	5.2	4	31	15⅛	15	15	
6⅛	5⅛	PamIda	.12	2.2	13	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	PanAm			4	1284	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
50⅛	41⅛	PanEP	2.50	5.3	8	48	47⅛	46⅞	47	
18⅛	13⅛	Paprcft	1	5.5	8	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Pargas	1b	5.4	7	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	
45⅛	29⅛	ParkDr	.40	.8	11	83	47⅛	47	47⅛	
32	22	ParHan	1	4.1	8	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22	15⅛	ParkPn	.43	2.3	11	19	u21⅛	20⅛	21	
9⅛	7⅛	PatPtl			17	111	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Paylsnw	.50	3.0	7	10	16½	16½	16½	
28⅛	18⅛	Peabdy	.24b	1.1	10	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
39⅛	35⅛	Penney	1.48	4.3	9	435	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	PaPL	1.92	8.5	7	84	22⅛	22½	22½	
55	50½	PaPL	pf4.50	8.5		z230	52⅛	52	52	
56	50½	PaPL	pf4.60	8.7		z20	52	52	52	
100	92⅛	PaPL	pf8.40	8.8		z10	96	96	96	
109	104½	PaPL	pf9.24	8.7		z20	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
134½	123	PaPL pf	13	10.		z110	124	124	124	
95	87½	PaPL pf	8	8.8		z50	91	91	91	
102⅛	95½	PaPL	pf8.70	8.8		z90	98½	98½	98½	
37⅛	31⅛	Penwlt	2	5.5	11	27	35½	35⅛	35½	
25⅛	24½	Penw	pf1.60	6.7		1	24	24	24	
35⅛	26	Pennzol	1.80	6.5	7	155	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
45½	33½	Pennz	pf1.33	3.9		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	PeopDr	.20	2.4	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅛	34⅛	PeopGs	2.80	7.9	8	111	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	PepsiCo	.90	3.3	13	435	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
28⅛	16½	PerkinE	.32	1.6	16	994	20⅛	20	20	
31⅛	6⅛	Pertec			11	455	u11⅛	11	11	
35⅛	29	PetInc	1.80	5.3	8	20	34	33⅛	34	
17⅛	15⅛	PetInc pf	1	5.5		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
41	38	Petrie	1	2.6	15	51	39	38⅛	39	
⅜	.90	PetRs	8	2.6	8	296	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
32⅛	25	Petrolan	.90	3.0	8	205	30½	30	30	
29	22⅛	PetRs	2.61e	9.9		3	26½	26½	26½	
29⅛	22½	PetRs	pf1.75	7.3		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅛	23⅛	Pfizer	1.08	4.1	11	420	27	26½	26½	
41⅛	18⅛	PhelpD	.60	2.9	33	214	20⅛	20	20	
21⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	9.3	9	214	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
51½	45	PhilE	pf4.30	9.0		z240	48½	47⅛	47⅛	
87⅛	77⅛	PhilE pf	7	8.2		z320	85	85	85	
93⅛	84⅛	PhilE	pf7.85	8.7		z20	90	90	90	
107½	100½	PhilE	pf9.52	9.0		z50	105	105	105	
107⅛	101	PhilE	pf9.50	8.9		z63	105½	105½	105½	+1
92⅛	83⅛	PhilE	pf7.80	9.0		z200	87½	86½	86½	
91	83	PhilE	pf7.75	9.2		z100	84½	84½	84½	—
19⅛	15⅛	PhilaSub	.88	4.5	8	45	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
64⅛	51½	PhilMr	1.65	2.7	11	395	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+
8⅛	5	PhilInd	.24	3.9	7	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅛	27	PhilPet	1	3.3	9	1575	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	6.6	10	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	5	Pier 1	.20	3.6	5	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
49	35⅛	Pilsbry	1.28	3.2	11	35	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
39¼	27	Pioner	1.50	5.4	7	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17¼	9⅛	PionrEl	.15e	1.4	7	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	15½	PitneyB	1	5.2	7	94	19⅛	19	19	
37⅛	25⅛	Pittstn	1.20	5.1	8	281	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	PlanRsc			8	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	10	Plantrn	.08	.6	12	99	13	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy	.12	1.8	14	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	10½	Plessey	.46e	2.8	9	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	15½	Pneumo	1	6.4	4	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
55⅛	25	Polaroid	.80	3.0	10	890	26⅛	26	26	
17	6	Pondrosa			8	70	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	15	PopeTal	.80	4.2	7	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	Portec	.80b	4.8	7	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	PortGE	1.70	8.8	14	x160	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
114½	103⅛	PoG	pf11.50	10.		z30	110	110	110	
29⅛	27	PorG	pf2.60	9.2		x	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
39⅛	26⅛	Potlch	1.20	3.7	7	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	PotmEl	1.38	8.2	8	81	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
62⅛	55½	PotEl	pf5.50	9.8		z400	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
16⅛	5	Premler	.54	3.4	9	30	16	16	16	
93⅛	72½	ProcG	2.60	3.1	14	285	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
10⅛	9	ProdRsh	.44	5.2	7	15	8½	8½	8½	
20⅛	16⅛	Prover	1.40	7.4	19	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	17	PSvCol	1.45	7.8	10	65	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅛	24½	PSCol	pf2.10	8.3		16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
31⅛	25	PSInd	2.04	7.2	9	353	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
45	40⅛	PSIn	pf 3.50	8.4		z200	42	41½	41½	
15	13⅛	PSIn	pf 1.08	8.0		z100	13½	13½	13½	
94⅛	85	PSIn	pf 7.15	7.9		170	90	90	90	
22½	19⅛	PSvNH	1.88	9.2	10	122	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
32⅛	28½	PSNH	pf2.75	9.2		z70	30	30	30	
24	20	PSvNM	1.68	8.0	10	29	21⅛	21	21	
25⅛	21½	PSvEG	1.96	8.4	8	171	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17⅛	16½	PSEG	pf1.40	8.4		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
54	49½	PSEG	pf4.30	8.4		z130	51	51	51	
63⅛	57	PSEG	pf5.05	8.5		z10	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
26⅛	24½	PSEG	pf2.17	8.5		55	25½	25½	25½	
96⅛	88	PSEG	pf7.70	8.5		z20	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
99	87⅛	PSEG	pf7.80	8.4		z2580	93	93	93	
9⅛	4⅛	Publcker	.22t	5.2		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo			30	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	16½	PgSPL	1.40	8.4	9	82	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	Pullmn	1.40	5.2	9	110	27⅛	d26⅛	26⅛	
19½	15⅛	Purex	1.08	6	8	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25½	21⅛	Purex	pf1.35	6.3		13	21⅛	d21½	21½	
4⅛	2⅛	PurltnFa			4	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	19½	Purolir	1.20	5.6	9	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅛	20	QuakO	1.04	4.5	9	89	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
114	109½	QuaO	pf9.56	8.5		z150	112½	112½	112½	
20⅛	14½	QuakStO	.88	6.0	9	95	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	Quanex	1.20	5.9	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Questor	.20	3.7	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

R - S - T

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32½	24⅛	RCA	1.20	4.3	9	175	27⅛	27½	27½	
75	63⅛	RCA pf	4	5.9		1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
15⅛	9⅛	RTE	.40	2.9	9	305	14⅛	14	14	
4⅛	3⅛	Ramad	12e	3.0	13	191	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24	13⅛	Ranco	1.04	5.0	7	183	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
8⅛	4⅛	RapidAm				65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	27⅛	Raybt	1.50b	4.7	4	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
23⅛	19	Raymnd	1	4.4	5	107	22⅛	22½	22½	
35⅛	28	Raythn	1	3.0	10	161	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	ReadBat	1	4.1	8	157	24⅛	24	24	
4⅛	2⅛	Redman			6	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	8	ReeceCp	.60	7.0	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	ReevsB	.60	3.5	5	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	RellabSt	.68e	4.2	7	5	16½	16½	16½	
35⅛	29⅛	ReinEl	1.20	3.7	8	25	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	ReliGp	.60	2.5	4	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
43¼	34½	RelG	pf 2.20	5.8		6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
30	24	RelG	pf 2.60	18.		17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29¼	26⅛	Relin	pf2.68	9.8		3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
13⅛	7	RepubCp			6	22	12¼	12¼	12¼	
2⅛	1½	RepMtg				32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	21¼	RepStl	1.60	7.2	10	70	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
34⅛	26¼	RepTex	1.20	4.0	8	25	29⅛	29½	29½	
21⅛	12⅛	ResvOil	.20	1.5	11	186	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		RsvOil pf				42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	15¼	RevcoD	.40	1.9	14	113	21	20⅛	20⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	Revere			7	47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
46	36⅛	Revlon	1.10	2.4	15	452	45⅛	45	45	
14⅛	9⅛	Rexham	.50	3.6	10	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd	.80	4.7	6	443	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
70⅛	58	Reynin	3.50	5.9	8	207	60	59⅛	59⅛	
83⅛	65½	ReyIn	pf2.25	3.3		5	67½	67½	67½	
44⅛	28⅛	RevMtl	1.50	5.0	7	283	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
94½	67	RevM	pf4.50	6.6		5	68	68	68	
42	39⅛	RevM	pf2.37	5.6		34	42	41⅛	41⅛	
11⅛	7½	ReynSe	.40a	5.6	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	18⅛	RichMer	.90	3.9	10	23	23½	23½	23½	
21⅛	17	RiegelT	1.50	7.8	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	20½	RioGran	.80	3.5	7	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅛	12½	RioGr	pf .80	6.1		31	13½	13½	13½	
20¼	13⅛	RiteAid	.32	1.7	11	14	19	18⅞	18⅞	
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw	1.10	5.7	9	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	Robtsn	1.70	6.2	9	7	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Robins	.32	3.2	10	124	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
21⅛	17⅛	RochG	1.40	6.6	8	75	u21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
121	110⅛	RochG	pf 11	9.9		z70	111	111	111	
17⅛	14⅛	RochTl	1.12	6.7	6	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31⅛	10⅛	Rockowr	.88	7.1	6	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	Rockwl	2.20	7.4	7	52	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
91	69⅛	RkInt	pf4.75	6.6		6	72½	72½	72½	
51½	28	RohmH	1.28	4.2	9	133	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
8	5½	Rohrlnd			28	75	7½	7½	7½	
24⅛	16½	Rollins	.50	2.5	10	86	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Ronson				70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Roper	1.60	6.0	5	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Rorer	.66	4.8	11	151	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅛	19½	Rosario	.50a	2.4	14	62	21	20⅞	20⅞	
30⅛	14⅛	Rowan	.12	.4	11	258	30	29⅞	29⅞	
21½	14⅛	RoyCCol	1	5.5	8	103	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
61	51¼	RoylD	4.25e	7.4	5	128	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
27½	21½	Rubbrm	.60	2.6	12	11	23½	23½	23½	
14⅛	10¼	RussTog	.76	6.2	9	196	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18	12⅛	RyderS	.40	2.6	6	139	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6½	2⅛	SCA				13	225	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	SCM	1	5.5	5	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	SOS	.50	3.6	6	29	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
33⅛	24	Sabine	.56	1.9	10	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
7⅛	4⅛	Safgdin	.16	2.3	8	76	7	6⅞	6⅞	
50⅛	39	Safewy	2.20	5.3	11	96	42	41⅛	41⅛	
13⅛	9½	SagaCp	.36	2.9	8	124	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
44½	29⅛	SJoMn	1.30	4.5	9	104	29⅛	d29	29⅛	
14⅛	12½	StJoLP	1.20	9.0	9	3	13½	13½	13½	
47½	37⅛	StL SaF	2.50	6.2	7	11	41	40⅛	40⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	SPaul	1.02e	8.2		41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	StRegP	1.72	5.6	9	71	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
7⅛	6½	Salant	.32	4.5	5	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
27	13⅛	Sambos	.60	3.5	9	1725	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
16	13⅛	SDieGE	1.36	8.6	8	52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12	7¼	SJuanR	.99t	9.4	15	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18½	9⅛	Sanders				41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
42½	34⅛	SFeInd	2.20	5.8	6	120	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
56	42½	SFeInt	.68b	1.1	6	354	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
27¼	26⅛	SFeInt wi				61	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	SatWel	.60	4.0	7	6	15	15	15	
5	3⅛	SaulRE				43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SavASIp			17	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	SavBM	.40	2.7	6	114	15	14⅞	14⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Saxon			8	72	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4	Schaefer			17	69	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.12	3.8	9	522	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
18½	10⅛	Schlitz	.68	6.0	13	190	11½	11½	11½	
74	56	Schimb	1.10	1.5	16	332	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	
18⅛	13	SCOAIn	1	5.6	5	82	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
7⅛	5	ScotLad	.36	7.2	24	746	5⅛	5	5	
29	22⅛	ScotFet	1.40	5.2	8	18	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
47⅛	27⅛	SedcoInc	.30	.8	8	11	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
33	21⅛	ScottFor	1	3.0	9	50	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
20⅛	13	ScottP	.76	5.5	8	177	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	8	Scottys	.24	1.7	11	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
23½	18⅛	Scovill	1.40	6.4	7	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
56	25½	Scovll	pf2.50	4.8		2	52½	52½	52½	
8	5⅛	Scudder			13	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	SeaCont	.30	1.2	9	128	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39½	29½	SeabCL	2.20	6.5	5	905	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SeabWA			3	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	34⅛	Seafst	1.24	3.5	8	105	u35⅛	35½	35½	
24	19⅛	Seagrm	.92	4.3	9	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv	10e	.9	6	4	10⅛	10½	10½	
19⅛	14¼	SealPw	1	5.9	7	46	17	16⅛	16⅛	

(Continued on Page 10.)

BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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Limit Raised to 37% of Budget

Japan to Boost Public Spending

By Hobart Rowen

[WA]SHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).
[Japa]nese special envoy Nobu-
[hiko U]shiba revealed at the end
[of fou]r days' intensive trade talks
[with U.]S. officials yesterday that
[his gov]ernment is abandoning its
[traditi]onal limit on borrowing as
[a wa]y of expanding domestic
[consum]ption in Japan.
[U.S.] officials, who had been
[urging] such a step, immediately
[called] it "very encouraging," and
[said it] would help assure realiza-
[tion of] a newly announced 7-per-
[cent J]apanese economic growth
[target] for 1978. Faster Japanese
[growth] is expected to attract
[more i]mports and reduce tensions
[betwee]n Japan and the United
[States.]
[Trad]itionally, Japan—with its
[fear of]n for potential inflation—
[limited] the amount of money bor-
[rowed] for government spending,
[or defic]it financing, to 30 per cent
[of the n]ational budget. Mr. Ushi-
[ba said] yesterday that this figure could now go as high as 37 per cent.

Nonetheless, U.S. special trade representative Robert Strauss said of this week's negotiations on U.S.-Japan trade problems: "We have a long way to go."

No Agreement

This current round adjourned with no agreement on the central issue—an American demand that Japan increase its imports sufficiently to guarantee that its massive trade-and-services surplus with the rest of the world will be eliminated.

Mr. Strauss said he would go to Tokyo next month "to conclude what we began here" only if there is reason to believe that the "gap" between U.S. and Japanese views can be closed.

Officials were more hopeful after yesterday's announcements by Mr. Ushiba than they were at the start of the week, when the Japanese package was limited largely to modest adjustments in tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

A 7-per-cent Japanese growth rate, if achieved, would be significantly better than this year's 5.3-per-cent gain. But, more importantly, the growth would come from the domestic, rather than the export side.

This would happen because the 21-per-cent rise in the value of the yen so far this year would tend to make Japanese exports less attractive, and because the Japanese plan to focus attention on domestic public works and more housing.

That would cut the Japanese trade surplus, now $16 billion globally. It would also trim the current-account surplus, considered a more important measure of a nation's financial relationships worldwide.

Crux of Problem

The current account covers payments for such service items as insurance and shipping, as well as merchandise trade. Japan's current account has a surplus of $8 billion to $10 billion this year and this is the crux of the difficulties between Japan and its major trading partners.

This week, U.S. negotiators insisted that Japan make a commitment to let its surplus be turned into a deficit, mostly by importing substantially greater quantities of manufactured goods.

"There is a real, conceptual difference between us and the Japanese on this issue," a high State Department official said yesterday. The U.S. argument is that Japan, by running a current-account surplus of $10 billion, adds to the $40-billion oil cartel surplus and puts a strain on the international monetary system.

"Japan profited in the post-war year by enormous exports to the rest of the world," the official said. "Now it has an international responsibility to share the worldwide oil cartel deficit, not add to it."

Japan's View

But Japan sees it from another perspective, arguing it needs enormous exports to finance its imports of food, energy, and raw materials.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Ushiba acknowledged a "difference of opinion" on the key current-account issue. He predicted Japan might eventually work its way out of the surplus.

Mr. Ushiba, who concluded his series of talks here with a courtesy call on President Carter, told reporters he understood that the U.S.-Japan talks were important for the rest of the world as well as the two principals. He is heading to Brussels for talks with Common Market representatives before returning to Japan.

Mr. Ushiba pledged that Japan would do its best to remove bureaucratic impediments to imports, but he insisted the Japanese market is more "open" than many critics contend.

He also predicted that the yen would not appreciate further, or would stabilize around current levels, as the Japanese current-account surplus shows a decline. U.S. officials said privately that Japanese fears of a further climb in the rate of the yen was a principal motivating force behind Japanese concessions.

[EE]C Tells Japanese Officials [Sti]mulus Plan Is Not Enough

[BRU]SSELS, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).
[Japan] was told by top Com-
[mon M]arket representatives to-
[day tha]t measures announced so
[far by] the Japanese government
[are not] enough to reduce sub-
[stantia]lly the EEC's trade deficit
[with J]apan, which is expected
[to exce]ed $5 billion this year.
[R]oy Denman, director gen-
[eral o]f the EEC Commission's
[externa]l affairs department, said
[this w]as made "emphatically"
[t]o Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japa-
[nese m]inister for international
[econom]ic affairs, in talks with
[Commis]sion president Roy Jen-
[kins an]d other top Commission
[official]s.
[Mr.] Ushiba came to Brussels
[after t]alks in Washington.
[Sir R]oy said the community
[told]l to Mr. Ushiba that there
[must b]e an increase in exports
[of manu]factured goods to Japan
[and th]at the measures so far
[announ]ced in Japan to correct
[the] trade imbalances are
[not eno]ugh.
[The p]roportion of manufactured
[goods]s in total Japanese im-
[ports i]s about 20 per cent, Sir
[Roy sa]id. The proportion is
[… per] cent in the EEC and 60 per cent in the United States.

Sir Roy reported that EEC officials spelled out four major points to Mr. Ushiba:

- The EEC wants higher Japanese tariff cuts on imported processed foods and confectionery items, such as biscuits and chocolates.
- A reduction of Japanese quantitative restrictions on imported footwear, an area where the EEC is a rather competitive producer.
- The EEC wants to sell Japan the Airbus, the joint French-West German medium-range jetliner.
- The EEC is seeking a simplification in the existing distribution system in Japan which, in the eyes of EEC experts, is also a barrier to selling more community products there.

Sir Roy said the recent sharp rise of the yen was not discussed at any length, but, he said, the Commission officials noted that "the very rapid changes in the yen recently have a tendency that could militate against the growth of the Japanese economy."

Analyst Sees Inflation at 2 to 3%

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—The most commonly used measure of inflation, the general level of consumer prices, has been so restrained that many experts consider it too good to last. If anything, some analysts have started edging their 1978 and 1979 inflation forecasts upward lately, despite the recently subdued rate of rise in the consumer price index.

Could this consensus be wrong? Instead of resuming its climb at a steadily increasing pace, could the consumer price rise be on its way back to a more "normal" rate of 2 to 3 per cent by 1979? And could this happen without seriously hindering either the economy's growth or a stock market recovery?

There is precedence for just such a sequence of events, says James Marsten, investment strategist at Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask Inc. Far from being an unusual occurrence, this pattern would track closely with what has happened after inflationary binges four other times going back to 1920, he says. The key to inflation's unwinding, in each instance, was monetary policy; in this respect, too, he believes the current situation parallels the earlier ones.

Mr. Marsten's analysis of inflationary periods relies on the relationship he finds between a broad measure of money supply, M-2, and the economy. M-2 includes currency in circulation, demand deposits and time deposits, except for large certificates of deposit.

Between 1920 and 1976, M-2 grew at an annual compound rate of 5.56 per cent, he says, while industrial production advanced at an annual compound rate of 3.97 per cent. In the same span, consumer prices rose at a 1.99-per-cent annual rate. "Over this period, more money has been created than goods or services to own with this money and, therefore, prices have increased by roughly the difference between the two," he says.

In studying the effect of monetary policy on price levels, Mr. Marsten looked at M-2 in "real" terms; that is, adjusted downward for prevailing rates of inflation.

In each of the past major bouts with inflation, real money supply growth has fallen short of the inflation rate and, by his estimates, the situation in late 1974, when the inflation rate peaked above 12 per cent, was no exception.

"In each case," he says, "monetary policy became restrictive (in real terms) at the time of peak inflation and the inflation has returned to normal levels within 42 months of the peak."

In June, 1920, for example, when the rate of inflation peaked at 23.7 per cent, real M-2 was expanding at a 14.3-per-cent rate, or more than seven percentage points below the inflation rate. Within seven months, the inflation rate not only had eased but had turned into an actual price index decline of 1.4 per cent on an annual-rate basis.

Mr. Marsten's studies show similar inflation rate drops, linked to declines in M-2 growth, in the following instances: A 13-per-cent annual inflation rate in May, 1942, dropped to zero in 24 months; an inflation rate of 20.1 per cent in March, 1947, eased to a minus 0.4-per-cent rate within 26 months, and a 9.5-per-cent inflation rate in February, 1951, moved to zero within 42 months.

The Hornblower analyst fixes the peak of the latest inflation surge in December, 1974, at a 12.2-per-cent annual rate. At that peak, he says, real M-2 was expanding at a 7.2-per-cent rate.

Mr. Marsten believes that the stinginess of real M-2 growth this year accounts for much of the stock market's decline. In nominal terms, M-2 growth over the past 12 months has been in the 9 to 10-per-cent range but, in real terms, M-2 has been growing at a rate of only about 2 per cent. "This is restrictive when we compare it to real money supply growth of 3.75 per cent a year since 1920," he says. He expects growth in the price index to drop from about 6.9 per cent this year to 4.8 per cent next year and 2 to 3 per cent in 1979.

Business Inventories Rise Small 0.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Business inventories in October rose a modest seasonally adjusted 0.4 per cent, equalling the smallest percentage rise this year, the Commerce Department said today.

The October increase equalled July's 0.4-per-cent gain, which was also the smallest this year. The October increase follows a moderate upward revised 0.8-per-cent gain in September on a seasonally adjusted basis.

In October, inventories swelled $1.19 billion to a seasonally adjusted $330.7 billion from $329.51 billion in September, which was a $2.66-billion rise over August's adjusted $326.85 billion.

With the October increase, businesses had stocks in hand equal to 1.46 months' sales at the latest month's sales rate compared with the 1.47 stock-to-sales ratio in September and the 1.53 ratio in October, 1976.

Manufacturing inventories rose 0.4 per cent in October to a seasonally adjusted $176.83 billion after rising 0.6 per cent the month before to an adjusted $176.16 billion.

Retail inventories in October rose a tiny 0.3 per cent to an adjusted $87.46 billion after rising 0.7 per cent to $87.23 billion in September.

Wholesale inventories rose 0.4 per cent to $66.41 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis after increasing 1.6 per cent to an adjusted $66.12 billion the month before.

Total business sales rose 1.1 per cent or $2.56 billion to a seasonally adjusted $226.8 billion, after rising 0.3 per cent in September to an upward revised $224.24 billion.

Factory Capacity

Meanwhile, factories operated at 82.9 per cent of capacity in November, the same as in October, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The November figure for capacity utilization was only slightly lower than the 83 per cent in September and equalled the August figure. For advanced processing industries the operating rate declined to 81.7 per cent in November from 81.8 per cent in October and 82 per cent in September.

November's figure compares with a 79.8-per-cent rate in the year-earlier month.

For primary processing industries, the operating rate was 85.2 per cent in November, up from 84.6 per cent in both September and October. In November, 1976, the rate was 82.5 per cent.

Prices Drop On Wall St.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (IHT).—Stocks turned in another lackluster performance today moving narrowly lower in moderate trading.

Analysts said generally favorable economic and monetary news failed to influence the market. They noted U.S. housing starts in November, although down from October, were still at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.11 million units.

Additionally, they said, personal income figures that showed a 0.9 per cent rise in November were favorable and yesterday's report of a $1.8 billion rise in money supply was within expectations.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the day at 815.32 down 3.59. It was off 0.60 at 3 p.m. Declining issues held a small lead over advancers 719 to 643. Volume totaled 20.27 million shares compared with 21.61 million yesterday.

Special situations continued to dominate the action. Seaboard Coast Line Industries and Southern Pacific Co. said they are holding talks on a possible merger. Seaboard rose 3 1/2 to 33 5/8 and Southern Pacific rose 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Dorr-Oliver, which had been held up since Wednesday, lost 1 3/4 to 22 3/4. Curtiss-Wright said it does not plan to sells its 65 per cent stake in Dorr-Oliver. Curtiss-Wright eased 1/8 to 17 7/8.

Kennecott Copper said a New York appeals court blocked a bid by shareholders to stop it from purchasing shares of Carborundum Co. at the expiration of its tender offer. It gained 1/4 to 20 while Caborundum rose 1 1/8 to 65 5/8.

Pre-Holiday Trade Is Light

Dollar Falls Against All Currencies but Yen

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—The dollar tended to ease against most major currencies, except the yen, in very thin and listless trading today.

The approach of the Christmas and year-end holidays accounted for the light activity and made it a "bad day" to try to interpret trends, dealers maintained. "Most of the big operators have left the market. There are a few end-of-year dabblers around," one dealer said.

The dollar tended to ease against the deutsche mark despite yesterday's package of measures aimed at slowing foreign inflows into Germany and helping buoy the dollar, dealers said. The Bundesbank still bought $20.6 million at the Frankfurt fixing to support the U.S. currency today.

Nonetheless, the dollar went offered against the deutsche mark during most of the day, traders noted. It fell one pfennig from the opening to 2.1375 marks, but it was little changed from its overnight rate of 2.1382 marks.

Asked if it may take until the new year to see clearly the effects of the latest German measures on the dollar's exchange rate, one London dealer replied: "If you ask me that question next Tuesday or Wednesday, I may be able to answer it. By then, the market will have two or three trading days under its belt since the German package and its effect may become clearer. If not, we'll have to wait until next year."

One side-effect of the German actions so far has been to make the Swiss franc relatively more attractive, dealers said. The U.S. currency fell to a record low 2.0600 francs today, down 75 points on the day. But the spread between bid and offered prices was an extremely wide 50 points, which reflected the thinness of trading.

Against the yen, however, the dollar firmed in Tokyo trading due to short-covering and some support by the Bank of Japan. It finished in Europe at 240.70 yen, up 1.95 yen from late yesterday.

Elsewhere, the U.S. unit fell against the guilder to 2.3200 guilders, down 55 points, and against the French franc to 4.7975, down 90 points from late yesterday.

Sterling rose 52 points to $1.8525—its highest level against the dollar since mid-April, 1976.

Swiss Franc Report

In Bern, meanwhile, a group of economic experts appointed by the Swiss central bank and the Economics Ministry said that a further appreciation of the Swiss franc should be anticipated.

After analyzing the Swiss economy, the group has recommended to the government that the current money-supply growth target of 5 per cent be considered the maximum, or the upper limit. "There is no reason to increase" the supply beyond this target rate, the group composed of three economists has said.

In their report, the three economists say that they expect that "in most, if not all other industrial countries, a thoroughly anti-inflation policy will not be possible for political reasons" and that, before, "further nominal increases in the value of the Swiss franc will have to be anticipated."

The economists said that in the medium and long term, an appreciation in the value of the franc will not be likely to affect the competitiveness of Swiss industry.

The three economists are: Gottfried Bombach, of the University of Basel, Henner Kleinwefers, of the University of Fribourg, and Luc Weber, of Geneva University.

Money Supply Gains in U.S. But Credit Markets Are Calm

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—The basic U.S. money supply increased $1.8 billion in the week ended Dec. 7, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday, but the rise put the $334.9-billion total not much higher than it was two months ago.

With its slower growth recently, the money supply evoked little response from the credit markets late yesterday, and most government issues remained steady in price after the monetary statistics were released.

The basic money supply, which consists of currency in the hands of the public—now increasing as Christmas nears—and deposits in checking accounts, averaged $334.4 billion in the week ended Oct. 5. Thus, M-1 has climbed only $500 million over the last two months, an increase small enough to make credit-market analysts conclude the Federal Reserve will continue to keep money-market rates steady in the period just ahead.

The broader money supply, known as M-2, rose $2.5 billion during the Dec. 7 week to $806.3 billion. M-2 consists of currency demand deposits and some time deposits.

Interest rates remained steady during the banking week that ended Wednesday. The federal funds rate averaged 6.49 per cent, down 2 basis points from its 6.51-per-cent level in the week ended Dec. 7, and this kept this key rate within the tight range—no higher than 6.55 per cent, no lower than 6.49 per cent—it has occupied since Thanksgiving.

The federal funds rate is the interest rate that is charged on overnight loans of reserves that banks make to each other. It is the rate most directly influenced by Federal Reserve action in the money market and hence is regarded as a clue to monetary policy.

On Wednesday, the federal funds rate climbed as high as 10 per cent and New York City banks borrowed slightly more than $9 billion in the funds market, a record amount.

Britain Relaxes Curbs On Sterling Borrowing

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Bank of England is putting into effect the easing of exchange controls on sterling borrowing by corporations operating in Britain and controlled from abroad.

The measures were announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey in his October mini-budget speech.

They mean these corporations will no longer need to maintain a level of nonresident funds sufficient to cover their fixed assets.

Importing companies controlled by nonresidents will normally be allowed to raise sterling funds in Britain without limitation, a Bank of England notice said.

ITT Profit Cut

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said the abrupt decline in the value of the dollar in international exchange will have the result of reducing its reportable per-share operating earnings for 1977 by about 28 cents a share.

Currency Rates

December 16, 1977

[B]y reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies [in th]e national currencies of each of the following financial centers. [These] rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss F	Dan. Kr
[Amster]dam	2.3220	4.3030	108.385*	48.42*	26.54y	—	6.8900*	112.325*	39.28*
[Bruss]els (c)	33.78	62.4875	15.75075	7.0235	3.8540*	14.53425	—	16.31	5.6975
[Frankf]urt	2.1415	3.9625	—	44.62*	2.445x	92.24*	6.344*	103.60*	36.08*
[Londo]n (z)	1.8525	—	3.9565	8.8845	1622.50	4.285	62.475	3.8150	10.980
	876.05	1,622	408.70	182.48	—	377.40	25.97	423.02	147.80
	4.79125	8.8850	224.090*	—	5.4774x	206.700*	14.2400*	232.050*	80.980*
	2.0825	3.8191	96.36*	42.9825*	0.2355	88.855*	6.1075*	—	34.78*

[Th]e following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.9325; [...]: 4.395; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 81.565; Schilling: 15.40; Sw. krona: 4.7690; [...] 240.725; Norw. krone: 5.22300; Fin. mark: 4.1245; Belgian financial franc: [...] Hong Kong $: 4.6395; Singapore $: 2.3440; 1 Canadian $: 0.91125 U.S. cents.
[(c)] Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 [(z) Am]ounts needed to buy one pound.

[Int]ernational Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

[D]ollar Bonds

[...]7	96	97
[...]7½-82	97	98
[...]8¼-83	99¾	100¾
[...]-91	99½	100½
[...]-92	96	97
[...]-84	96¼	97¼
[...]8½-82	98	99
[...]-85	95	97
[...]7¾-87	96¾	97¾
[...]-83	100	101
[...]-84	97½	98½
[...]-81	102½	103½
[...]-85	95½	96½
[...]-84	98½	99½
[...]-86	98¼	99¼
[...]-81	99½	100½
[...]-84	98¾	99¾
[...]7½-91	95¼	96¼
[...]86	100	101
[...]8-87	97¾	98¾
[...]	99¾	100¾
[...]	96	97
[...]	101¼	102¼
[...]	97½	98½
[...]	99	100
[...]	98	99
[...]	99½	100½
[...]8¼-85	97	98
[...]	99½	100½
[...]8½-89	98½	99½
[...]	100¼	101¼
[...]8½-83	100	101
[...]	96½	97½
[...]7-88	98½	99½
[...]8½-87	95	96
[...]-83	102½	103½
[...]8¼-84	97	98
[...]8½-8[...]	99½	100½
[...]7½-86	101½	102½
[...]	98	99
[...]7-81	101½	102½
[...]9-83	99¾	100¾
[...]8½-85	97¾	98¾
[...]-82	97¾	98¾
[...]8¾-83	100½	101½
[...]4-86	101	102

Midl'd Intl 6¾-86	100	101
Montreal 9¼-83	101½	102½
NCBoard 8-87	95	96
NatWest 9-86	102½	103½
N Brunswick 9-83	100½	101½
N Brunswick 8-84	97	98
N Zealand 9¼-82	105¼	106¼
N Zealand 8½-83	100½	101½
NrgKombk 8½-91	97½	98½
Norshyd 8½-92	97	98
Norway 8½-87	101½	102½
Occidental 9¾-83	103½	104½
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	98	99
Ontario 9-83	102½	103½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	96½	97½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
QuebProv 8½-81	99½	100½
QuebProv 9-83	99½	100½
Ralston 7½-87	96½	97½
SaabScania 8½-89	95½	96½
S.A.S. 8-85	96½	97½
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Singer 8¾-82	100¼	101¼
St Ind 8¾-88	100½	101½
Sweden 8¼-87	96½	97½
SwedStCo 7¾-82	97	98
Ten (My) 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Textron 7¾-87	96	97
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
UnOil 7½-87	97	98
Utah 8-87	99¼	100¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	95	96
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	94¾	95¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Ashland 5-88	92	94
Beatrice 6¼-91	110	112
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Beecham 6¼-92	97¾	98¾
Borden 6¾-91	109½	111½
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	125	127

Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	95¼	96¼
Commint 6¼-86	98½	100½
Dartind 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	85½	87½
Ennia 7¼-92	103½	104½
Fairchild 5¼-91	81	83
Firestone 5-88	82	84
Ford 6-86	94½	96½
Ford 5-88	81½	83½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	81	83
GenFood 4½-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
GulfWestn 5-86	77	79
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	87¼	88¼
INA 6-97	94	95
I.S.E. 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Jusco 6-92	101	102
Komatsu 7¼-90	100	101
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	103
MorganJP 4¼-87	94½	96½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	124	126
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
PhilLamp 4¾-83	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	84½	86½
Revlon 4¾-83	130½	132½
Revlon 4¾-87	114	116
Sperry 4¼-88	83½	85½
Squibb 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UBS 4½-87	130	131½
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	81½	83¼
WarnLamb 4¼-88	75½	77½
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Friday	101.39	94.24	107.86
Previous	101.41	94.29	107.63

Retail Prices Up 0.5% in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of retail prices for the month to Nov. 15 rose 0.5 per cent compared with a 0.4-per-cent monthly increase in October. The year-to-year rate of increase slowed to 13 per cent—the lowest since July, 1976—from 14.1 per cent in the previous month.

According to Department of Employment statistics, the retail price index for all items in November was 187.4 (Jan. 15, 1974 equals 100) compared with 186.5 in October and 165.8 a year earlier.

November marked the fifth consecutive month in which the index recorded a drop on a year-to-year basis since it peaked at 17.7 per cent in July.

Swedish Prices Rise

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16 (AP-DJ).—Sweden's consumer price index rose to 444 in November, up 0.8 per cent from 440 in October and 12.1 per cent above a year earlier, the central bureau of statistics reported. The Swedish inflation rate has stabilized at 12.8 per cent a year according to the bureau. The index is based on 1949 equals 100 and is seasonally adjusted.

People In Business

William Herndon

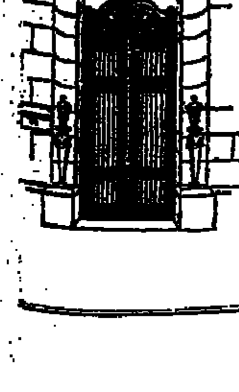
William Herndon, vice-president, has been appointed head of Citibank's operating group in Britain. He succeeds Peter Wolfe, who is returning to the bank's New York office. Mr. Herndon was most recently vice-president in charge of operations in Canada.

* * *

El Al has named Mordechai Hod as managing director. He replaces Mordechai Ben Ari, who will become president of the company's board of directors. Mr. Hod was formerly general manager of Cargo Airlines.

* * *

Felix Zumelzu has been named to succeed Russell Nelson as managing director of Du Pont de Nemours International when Mr. Nelson retires at the end of January. Mr. Zumelzu is presently administrative director for Du Pont's operations in Spain.



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Preparations For The Next Big Market Plays
Galloping Sales Gains That Most Global Investors Still Know Nothing About
As a classic example of a potentially major overlooked opportunity, there is a new microprocessor system which is revolutionizing mass-transit operations in such centers as Hong Kong, Sydney and Washington—with London and Atlanta in line. Order backlog has soared recently to $80 million and earnings are rising at a 60% annual pace, and yet the company's shares remain where they were six years ago when sales and net were fractions of today's levels.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 16

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13¾	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.6	12	1743	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
32¼	27½	Sears	.96	3.4	10	1105	28¼	27¾	27⅞	—¼
15⅝	7⅝	Seatrain			8	54	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
7½	4⅞	SvCplnt	.24	3.3	6	25	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
27½	15½	Servmt	1.30	6.0	7	102	22⅜	21½	21¾	—¼
11½	7¾	Shakspr	.40	4.5	7	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
46¾	28	Shaklee	.50	1.1	10	130	46⅜	45½	45½	—⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Shapell	.10	.6	3	33	18	18	18	
9¾	5	ShearH	.30a	4.9	3	36	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
36½	29⅜	ShellOil	1.60	4.9	7	142	33½	33	33	—½
44⅛	31	ShellT	1.11e	2.9	6	1	38½	38⅜	38⅜	—⅛
15⅛	10⅝	ShlrGl	.70	5.4	5	55	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
23⅞	18⅝	ShllGl	pf1.35	6.7		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20½	16½	ShllGl	pf1.40	8.1		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
41½	22½	Shrwin	2.20	8.5		49	25¾	25½	25¾	
14⅞	12	SierPac	1.10	7.8	8	111	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
34⅞	24	Signal	1.36	4.3	7	134	32¼	31⅞	32	—⅜
40	34¼	Signode	1.32	3.5	9	6	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
8⅝	5½	SimPrec	.20	2.6	8	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
19⅜	13⅛	Simm	1.12	6.7	16	34	17	16¾	16¾	+⅛
16⅝	10	SimpPat	.50	4.3	12	372	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
25⅛	18⅜	Singer	.60	3.2	5	250	19½	19	19	—⅜
45	38¼	Singr	pf3.50	8.9		22	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
26⅛	17¾	Skaggs	.70	2.7	11	x45	26	25⅝	26	
17	10½	Skil Co	.20e	1.6	7	27	12⅝	12½	12½	
19⅛	12	Skyline	.40	2.5	14	46	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
17⅜	13¼	SmithA	1	7.1	4	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40	27⅜	SmithInt	.72	2.1	10	23	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
49¾	30¼	Smkln	1.10	2.3	18	251	49	48½	48⅝	+⅛
20⅛	16⅝	SmithTr	.70	3.6	5	3	19⅝	19½	19½	
22	16⅞	Smucker	.90	5.1	8	11	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
7⅝	2⅞	Sonesta			7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	6¼	SonyCp	.07e	1.0	12	5476	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
50	37	SooLin	3.95e	7.9	7	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
21	17⅛	SC7rEG	1.56	8.3	8	33	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
20⅛	17⅛	SoJerin	1.62	8.8	8	13	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
19⅛	13	Soutdwn	.60	3.2		88	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
32¾	26	Sdwn	pf1.80	5.6		2	32½	32¼	32¼	—¼
12⅞	9½	SoetBk	.40	3.6	10	675	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅜	7	SoetPS	1.37t	17.	7	10	8⅛	8	8	—¼
27⅛	21⅛	SoCalE	2	7.5	7	565	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SouthCo	1.54	9.3	8	388	17½	17	17⅛	+⅛
21½	18⅛	SolnGE	1.32	6.7	6	19	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
32⅝	27⅝	SoNRes	1.05	3.3	8	54	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	—⅛
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETel	3	8.0	9	15	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
38⅛	31⅛	SouPac	2.40	7.2	7	124	33½	33	33⅛	+⅜
62¾	49⅛	SouRy	2.60	5.1	7	106	52	51¾	51¾	—⅜
6⅛	6	SouRy	pf.50	8.2		27	6⅛	6	6⅛	
63¾	50½	SouRy	pf 3	5.8		10	52	52	52	
38⅛	30⅛	ScUnCo	2.08	6.0	17	9	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+⅜
27⅛	20⅛	Soutlnd	.60b	2.4	10	118	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
47	36	SouRoyl	.88	2.0	17	72	44⅝	44	44⅛	—⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir	.28	1.3	7	15	22⅜	22	22⅛	
27	20½	SwtBsh	1.10	4.2	9	3	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	SwstFor	.20	2.0	5	83	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SwtFl	pf1.50	6.9		13	22	21⅞	21⅞	
16	13¼	SwPbSv	1.20	7.9	8	65	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅛
17½	11⅞	SpartF	.34	2.0	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Sparton	.48	4.4	6	4	11⅛	11	11	
20⅛	15½	SperryH	1	5.8	6	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
43⅛	29⅝	SprryR	1.12	3.3	7	196	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
15	12	SpringM	.90	6.7	8	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
29⅛	23½	SquarD	1.40	5.6	10	44	25	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
30½	21⅞	Squibb	1.02	4.5	10	219	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
23¼	17¾	Staley	1	4.4	10	26	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
31⅛	24¼	StBrnd	1.28	4.6	11	105	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
52½	45	StdBr	pf3.50	7.5		z20	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
42¼	24½	StBPnt	.48	1.6	14	69	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
13½	9⅛	StdMotA	.40	3.0	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
45½	37⅛	StOilCl	2.40	6.1	7	129	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	
59¾	45¾	StOInd	2.60	5.7	7	932	46⅛	45⅝	46	+¼
91¼	69	StOilOh	1.36	1.9	18	51	70⅝	70	70¼	+⅛
6¼	6¼	StPacCp	n.40	5.8	5	59	u 6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
9	6	StPress	.40	6.2	10	14	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud	.66	10.	12	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
20⅛	15¾	Standex	1	4.9	7	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
36¼	26½	StanW	1.24	3.9	8	28	32¼	32	32⅛	—⅛
24⅛	19⅝	Starret	1.20	5.2	8	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—¼
4½	3½	StaMut	Inv			24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
13	11⅛	StaMSe	1.05	8.8		22	12	11¾	12	+⅛
49⅞	31	StautCh	1.80	5.1	7	103	35⅝	34⅞	35	—½
10⅛	7⅛	Sterchi	.56	5.5	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	13⅛	SterlDg	.70	5.1	10	529	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3	SterPre	.12b	3.0	9	26	4	3⅞	4	
14⅞	9¼	Sterndnt	.50	3.6		10	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
19⅞	14⅝	StevenJ	1.20	8.0	5	32	15	14¾	15	
37⅜	28⅝	StewWa	2.10	6.9	7	9	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
23⅝	19⅛	StokVC	1.20	6.1	9	27	20	19⅝	19¾	
13½	11⅞	StokVC	pf 1	8.3		z700	12	12	12	
65⅝	49	StoneW	2.75	5.6	7	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	
15¾	10⅞	StonCon	.60	5.4	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—½
16½	12½	StopShop	1	7.5	5	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
21⅜	9⅞	StorTec	.67t	3.2	10	110	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
28⅛	18⅜	StorerB	1	4.8	8	28	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
17½	12⅝	StridRit	.92	5.7	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
50⅞	38⅜	StuWor	1.66	3.6	5	45	47⅛	47	47	+⅛
111	88	StuW	pf 5	4.8		2	105	105	105	+2
5⅛	3	SuavSho	.20	5.5	6	82	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
24⅝	19½	SubPrG	1.20	5.3	8	5	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	—⅛
13½	2⅛	SuCrest	.50	3.9	4	58	13	12½	12¾	—¼
25	17⅛	SunChm	.60	2.9	5	15	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	
49	39½	SunCo	2.52	5.8	6	143	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
51	41	SunC	pf 2.25	5.0		42	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	
25	19¼	Sunbm	1.20	5.9	7	32	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
42¼	32	Sundstr	1.20	3.4	8	39	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
60	48	Sunds	pf3.50	6.4		2	55	55	55	—½
16⅛	11	SunsM	.20e	1.7	86	27	12	11¾	12	+⅛
29⅛	21½	SuprVal	.86	3.0	10	59	29	28⅝	29	+⅜
258	180	SuprOil	2.20	2.5	16	69	254	250	254	+3
9⅛	6¾	SupmkG	.36	4.1	5	46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
23¼	17½	Supm	pf1.30	6.6		6	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
22⅜	14⅝	Supscp	.75e	5.3	8	26	14¼	d14¼	14¼	—¼
10⅝	6⅛	SutroM	.42e	4.4	19	6	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
19⅛	14⅞	Swank	1a	5.9	6	10	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
21	16⅛	Sybron	.96	5.3	8	47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
41⅛	35⅛	Sybrn	pf2.40	6.6		2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
20⅛	7⅜	Sycor			22	64	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8⅛	5½	Systron			8	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
13⅝	7⅛	TRE	.64	4.8	10	39	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
40⅞	31	TRW	1.60	4.9	7	284	33	32¼	32⅝	—⅜
90	73¼	TRW	pf4.40	5.8		4	77	76½	76½	—1½
83	65½	TRW	pr4.50	6.6		12	68⅛	68½	68½	—⅞
34⅛	24	TaftBrd	1	3.2	7	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	
6⅛	3⅞	Talcott				68	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
11⅞	8⅛	Talley	.70	6.5	4	13	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
13⅞	11½	Talley	pf 1	7.7		2	13	13	13	
20⅛	17⅜	TampE	1.20	6.3	10	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
42⅛	27	Tandy			8	102	33½	32¾	32⅞	—½
15	9⅜	Tandycft			7	40	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
12⅛	7	Tappan	.24	3.1	15	32	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Technor	.40	3.0	4	263	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
12⅞	5¼	Tchncolr	.40	3.9	6	19	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
13	8⅝	Technicn			10	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40	28⅝	Tektrnx	.48	1.3	13	320	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+¼
4⅛	2¾	Telecor	.30	4.8	6	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
74¼	47¾	Teledn	1.45t	2.4	5	116	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Telprml			21	188	9⅛	9	9	
3⅛	1⅞	Telex			8	50	3	2⅞	3	
37½	28⅝	Tennco	2	6.5	7	201	31⅜	30⅞	31	—⅛
17½	7⅛	Tesoro	12	1.5		406	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
31	18¼	Tesor	pf2.16	11.		133	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
30½	25¾	Texaco	2	7.5	8	1142	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
39½	31⅜	TexCm	1.22	3.4	10	20	36	35½	35½	—⅛
46⅛	36¾	TexEst	2.10	4.7	9	63	44⅝	44	44⅛	+⅛
29⅛	26½	TxET	pf2.40	8.7		1	27½	27½	27½	
32⅛	27⅝	TxET	pf2.87	9.6		505	30	29⅝	30	+¼
47	41¾	TexGT	2.40	5.3	8	43	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	—⅛
27⅛	14¼	Texlnd	1b	4.7	7	7	21⅛	21	21¼	+⅛
102¼	68⅝	Texlnst	1.32	1.8	15	195	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+⅛
12⅛	7¾	Texlnt			11	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	TexOGs	.28	.9	10	167	32½	31⅞	32⅛	
40	28¼	TxPcLd	.35e	.9	16	28	37	36⅝	37	+½
23⅛	18⅝	TexUtil	1.40	6.5	9	308	21½	21¼	21⅛	+⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.9	15	237	20⅝	20¼	20½	+¼
55⅛	38⅛	Texsglf	pf 3	7.4		31	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+⅜
54½	2¼	Texfl Ind				71	3	2⅞	2⅞	
29⅛	24	Textron	1.40	5.5	7	100	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
34⅛	28¼	Textr	pf2.08	6.9		4	30½	30	30¼	+¼
2⅛	21⅛	Textr	pf1.40	6.1		14	23	23	23	+⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Thiokol	1.20	4.3	7	191	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
40⅞	32⅛	ThomBet	1	2.6	15	192	38⅝	38½	38½	—⅛
14¼	10	Thomin	.48b	4.2	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
23⅛	13⅛	ThmJW	1.20	5.0	8	291	u24	23⅛	23⅞	+⅜
9⅛	7¼	Thrifty	.48	6.0	9	26	8⅛	8	8	
22½	17½	Ticor	1.10	5.6	5	19	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
27	16¾	Tidwatr	.60	2.8	7	30	21½	21¼	21⅝	
15⅛	16⅛	Tigerlnt	.50	3.4	8	194	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Timeln	1.30	3.5	9	207	37⅜	36½	37⅝	+⅜
39½	29	Timel	pf1.58wi	5.1		7	u31¼	30⅝	31¼	+1¼
23⅛	20	TimeM	1	3.9	10	52	25½	25⅝	25½	
55⅛	42⅝	Timkn	2.20a	4.7	8	22	47⅛	47	47⅛	
18⅛	16	Tishman	11c		21	x108	8⅛	d8	8	+⅛
10⅛	5½	TobinP				7	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+¼
17⅛	8½	ToddSh				10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
27½	24⅛	TolEdis	2.12	8.4	8	33	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
26⅛	26	TolEd	pf2.36	9.0		1	26¼	26¼	26⅛	
26⅛	24¼	TolEd	pf2.21	8.9		4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
12½	8	TonkaCp	.48	5.2	19	48	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅝	TootRol	.40b	5.2	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Tracor	.28	1.9	7	40	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
41½	30⅛	Trane	1.35	3.9	9	7	35	34⅛	34½	—½
39⅛	32⅛	TranUn	1.92	5.6	8	86	34⅝	34	34	—¼
12⅛	7¾	TWA			3	385	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
25⅛	17	TWA	pf 2	11.		22	18	17⅞	18	
18⅛	16½	TWA	pf 1.90	11.		45	16¾	16½	16⅝	
16⅛	13¼	Transm	.80	5.2	7	702	15½	15	15⅝	+½
129	100	Trans	pf4.50	4.1		1	111	111	111	+3
24¼	22⅛	Tranlnc	1.96	8.7		19	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
23⅛	17	Transco	1.10	5.0	8	221	22⅛	21¾	22	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Transcn	.52	5.7	8	34	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
13½	9¼	Transoh	.32	2.5	4	22	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
27⅞	21	Tranwy	1.60	6.3	7	18	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
37	28⅛	Travlrs	1.28	4.1	6	268	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
43	34	Travelr	pf 2	5.4		4	37¼	36½	37¼	+½
22½	19¾	TriCon	2.18e	11.		75	20¼	20	20⅛	+⅛
2	1¼	TriSoM				24	1½	1⅜	1½	
19½	7	Trialnd	.07i			16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
28½	14½	TriaPac	.80	2.9	5	80	27⅞	27¼	27½	—¼
25⅛	17⅜	Trintyln	1	4.4	6	9	23	22¾	22¾	—¼
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican	1	3.1	13	121	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+⅜
17¼	14	TucsnG	1.16	7.3	8	30	16	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
26⅛	9⅝	TwenCn	.70	3.0	4	1739	24⅝	22¾	23⅛	—1½
19⅛	14⅛	TwinDs	.90	5.0	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
24⅛	13⅛	TycoLab	.40	2.9	7	16	14	13¾	14	
24¼	19½	TylerCp	.60	2.6	6	14	23¾	23½	23½	—¼
23½	17¾	Tymshr			12	25	23	22¾	22¾	—¼

U-V-W-X-Y-Z

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	16¼	UAL	.60	2.9	4	321	20½	20¼	20⅜	
25½	17⅛	UGI	1.48	6.5	9	18	23	22⅝	22⅞	+¼
18¾	13½	UMC	1.20	7.0	8	18	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
4	1¼	UMET Tr				19	3	3	3	
19⅛	13½	UOP	.70	4.6	8	51	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
24¼	17⅛	UVind	1	4.8	5	36	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
57	36¾	UVin	pf1.26	2.6		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1½
22⅛	18	UARCO	1.30	6.4	6	11	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¼
14	9¼	Unarco	.70	6.7	6	8	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
42	28½	UniiLt	.82e	2.0	8	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
55	47¼	UnlNV	3.49e	6.5	6	3	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—⅛
13⅞	10⅝	UnBncp	.84	6.4	9	91	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
65½	44⅝	UCamp	1.80	4.0	9	239	45¼	d44½	45¼	+⅛
62⅞	40¼	UnCarb	2.80	6.9	7	491	41¼	40¾	40⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	UnCmrce			12	23	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
7⅝	4½	UnionCp			10	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
16⅛	14⅞	UnElec	1.36	9.0	9	167	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
25⅛	24¼	UnEl	pf2.13	8.7		3	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
31	28⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	9.3		5	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
59⅛	49⅛	UnOCal	2.20	4.3	6	283	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	—⅛
76⅛	65	UOCa	pf2.50	3.8		1	66	66	66	—½
58½	42⅛	UPacC	2	4.3	10	153	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	
11⅛	6	Uniroyal	.50	6.2	4	191	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
91	83½	Unlryal	pf 8	9.7		z680	83½	82¼	82¼	—⅞
10½	6⅝	UnBrand			7	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	12½	UnBrd	pf			4	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅜
11⅛	10	UnitCp	.83e	7.9		11	10⅛	10½	10½	
35½	25½	UEnRs	1.72	5.1	5	85	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+⅛
19	11	UFinCal	.60	3.6	4	21	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
14⅞	11⅝	UnGrnty	.12e	.9	5	68	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
29¾	25⅝	Ulllum	2.56	9.1	7	20	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅛	23⅛	Ulllu	pf2.20	9.3		z250	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
29⅛	18¼	Unitlnd	.80b	3.8	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Unitlnn	.18	1.9	7	37	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
13⅞	10⅝	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
44⅝	23⅝	UNucl	1.20t	4.1	7	115	29½	28½	29½	+⅞
4⅝	1¾	UnPkMn				17	2	2	2	+⅛
16⅞	10¾	UnRefg	.64	4.2	4	8	15½	15⅝	15⅜	—⅛
18⅛	14⅝	USFoS	1.32e	8.3		6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
39⅝	29	USFidG	1.84	5.7	5	234	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
26⅞	22½	USGyps	1.60	7.1	9	63	22⅝	22¼	22½	
28⅞	24	USGy	pf1.80	7.3		11	24⅞	24½	24½	+½
8⅝	6⅝	USHom	.24	3.1	6	97	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6¼	USInd	.52	7.1	7	41	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	9⅝	USLeasg	.40	2.9	6	2	14	14	14	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	US Rty				26	5	5	5	
27	18	USShoe	1.20	5.1	8	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
50	27	USSteel	2.20	7.4	8	446	29⅞	29½	29⅝	—⅛
33⅛	24½	USTobc	1.40	4.7	11	25	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
41½	33	UnTech	1.80	4.8	7	220	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅛
18½	14¼	UTch	pf 8	5.0		2	161½	161½	161½	—½
21½	17⅛	UniTel	1.28	6.6	8	667	19⅝	19½	19½	
31½	26⅛	UniTl	pf1.50	5.3		1	28½	28½	28½	
26⅛	22¼	UnlT	2pf1.50	6.3		6	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
10⅛	6⅝	Unitrod	.10	1.0	9	70	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
11	8⅛	Univar	.56	6.2	7	29	9⅛	9	9	
27½	19½	UnivFd	1.38	4.9	9	38	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
34½	27⅛	UnLeaf	1.88	5.5	7	23	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
38⅛	30	Upjohn	1.20	3.4	12	441	35⅛	35¼	35⅝	
15¼	14⅛	USLIFE	.52	2.8	7	140	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
12½	11⅛	UslifeF	.96a	8.3		10	11½	11⅜	11½	—
23⅛	19⅛	UtaPL	1.55	8.0	11	140	19⅝	19½	19½	—
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL	pf2.80	9.0		19	31¼	31⅛	31¼	—
22⅛	16½	VF Co	1.20	6.6	7	218	18⅝	18	18⅛	—
12⅝	12	VSI Co	.50	4.0	8	3	12½	12½	12½	
10⅛	7	Valleyln	.40	5.2	11	37	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
21⅛	14⅛	Varian	.40	2.0	12	294	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
12⅛	7⅛	Varo	.20a	1.8	5	23	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—
6⅛	4⅞	Vendo				26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+
4⅞	2⅝	Venice	.15i			18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe	1.31e	8.9		17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—
22⅝	9½	Viacom	.20	1.1	14	10	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—
15⅛	14	VaEPw	1.24	8.6	8	879	14⅝	14½	14½	—
51	45	VaEP	pf4.12	8.5		z50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—
59⅛	52½	VaEP	pf4.80	8.0		z2500	u60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+
67⅛	54½	VaEP	pf 5	8.6		z410	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—
91⅛	85	VaEP	pf7.72	9.0		z100	86	86	86	
32⅛	29⅛	VaEP	pf2.90	9.8		12	30	d29⅝	29⅝	—
91⅛	85	VaE	pf7.72	8.8		z100	87½	87	87	—1
85⅛	79	VaEP	pf7.20	8.8		z10	81½	81½	81½	
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado				42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅛	21¼	VulcnM	1.10	4.9	7	12	22¼	22⅛	22¼	—
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.40	3.3	6	15	12⅛	12	12	—
55	43⅛	WabR	pf4.50	8.7		z110	52	52	52	—1
21	15½	Wachov	.60	3.5	9	116	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
56⅛	43⅛	Wach	pf2.20	4.8		3	46¼	46¼	46¼	+
5½	3⅛	WachRty				42	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
20⅛	11⅛	WalMart	.18	.9	15	87	20	19⅝	20	+
17⅛	14⅛	Walarn	1.10	6.5	7	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	
29⅛	22⅛	WlkrA	1.40a	5.1	8	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
21⅛	16⅛	WallBus	.76	3.7	8	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
27½	20½	WallMu	1.20	5.2	3	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
48	35½	WalM	pf1.70	4.3		1	40	40	40	—
39⅝	25½	WaltJm	1.40	4.9	6	50	28½	28⅛	28½	+
42⅛	27⅛	WaltJ	pf1.60	5.2		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
8⅝	5	WardFd				14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	Warnac				44	9⅝	9½	9½	—
32⅛	19	WarnS	1.40	5.9	8	23	24	23½	23⅝	—
32⅛	25½	WrnCom	.80	2.6	7	184	32	31⅛	31⅛	—
113	99⅞	WrnC	pf4.25	3.9		1	110	110	110	
31⅛	23⅛	WarnrL	1.10	4.3	12	475	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
26⅛	21	WashGs	2.08	8.7	6	1	24	24	24	+
26⅛	16½	WashNat	1	4.2	8	61	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
24⅛	18½	WashStl	1.20	5.3	8	16	22½	22⅝	22½	
25⅝	20½	WshWt	1.76	7.8	10	13	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅛	15	WasteM	.40	2.2	11	32	18⅝	18½	18½	+
25½	16½	WatkinJ	.32	1.7	10	13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—
7¾	5⅝	WayGos	.48	7.1	9	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.3	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	12½	Wean	pf1.26	9.7		4	13	13	13	—
14⅞	8	WebbD	.15e	1.2	11	126	12½	12¼	12¼	—
28⅛	24⅛	WesMkt	.82	3.1	8	14	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—
28⅛	24⅛	WellsF	1.12	4.2	7	39	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—
14⅛	9½	WelFM	1.17e	8.7	12	17	13⅝	13½	13½	
41	32½	WlPtPe	2.40	6.6	6	19	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+
10⅛	6¼	WnAirL	.40	5.7	6	92	7	6⅞	7	
23⅛	22⅛	WAir	pf 2	8.7		15	23⅝	23	23	—
34	26½	WnBnc	1.70	5.2	7	132	33	32¾	33	—
28⅛	14⅛	WnNoA	.40b	1.5	8	210	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	—
25⅞	14	WnPacln	.25e	1.0	4	10	24	23⅝	24	+
39⅛	17	WnPubl	.68	3.7	11	67	24½	23⅞	24	—
20½	17	WUnion	1.40	8.1	7	57	17⅝	17	17⅛	+
12⅛	11⅛	WUn	dpf1.18	9.9		18	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
66½	61	WUTl	pf 6	9.7		1	62	62	62	
27⅛	25⅝	WUTl	pf2.56	9.9		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
22¼	16¼	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	730	13	17⅝	17⅝	—
33⅛	24⅛	Wstvac	1.20	4.4	7	38	27¼	27	27¼	+
16½	14⅛	Weybrg	1	6.2	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
46½	25⅛	Weyerhr	.80	3.0	11	468	25½	26⅛	26⅛	—
64⅛	42⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	6.3		49	44⅞	44½	44⅞	—
32⅛	24	WheelF	1a	3.2	11	x59	31⅛	30⅞	31	+
20	8⅛	WheelPit				13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
62	39	WhelPit	pf6	14.		z280	42½	42	42	
53	32	WhelPit	pf5	16.		z510	32½	32	32	
27⅛	21	Whirlpl	1.20	5.6	7	92	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+
28⅛	19½	WhitC	1.10a	5.4	5	58	20½	20½	20½	+
43½	37⅛	WhitC	pfC 3	7.0		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
11⅛	5¼	WhiteMt			8	183	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
33	21⅛	Whiting	1.60	5.0	10	9	32½	32	32⅛	+
7⅞	4⅛	Whitakr			10	147	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—
17⅛	12½	Wickes	.80	4.7	7	169	17	16⅞	17	+
10	6½	Wieboldt	.36	5.2	7	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	+
25⅛	18	Williams	1	5.3	7	231	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	—
9⅝	6½	WilshrO	.12	1.5	13	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	—
45⅛	37	WinnD	1.68	4.3	12	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo			23	96	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—
19⅛	12⅝	WinterJ	1	7.1	6	5	14	13⅞	14	+
32⅛	27½	WisEP	2.12	7.0	10	57	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—
109½	104	WisE	pf8.90	8.4		z10	105¼	105¼	105¼	—
23⅛	19⅝	WisGas	1.80	8.2	6	35	22⅛	22	22	—
23	19½	WiscPL	1.68	8.0	10	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS	1.54	8.0	10	7	19⅛	19¼	19¼	—
34	23	Witco	1.52	5.7	6	69	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—
13½	11⅝	WiltrD	.40a	4.7	5	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW	.16	3.0	6	39	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	10½	Wometc	.52	3.8	8	25	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
8⅛	6½	WoodCp	.40	5.7	6	6	7	7	7	
20	16¾	WoodPt	.30	1.4	10	37	21⅝	21	21	—
26⅛	17⅝	Wolwth	1.40	7.4	6	241	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	—
39½	28½	Wolw	pf2.20	7.4		2	29¾	29¾	29¾	—
6	3⅞	WorldAir			6	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
96½	70⅝	Wrigly	2.40e	3.3	10	14	73¼	73	73	—
10½	7½	Wurlitzr	.40	4.3	6	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—
14⅛	9⅝	Wyiain	.60	4.7	8	38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+
8⅝	5⅝	WyleLb	.32	4.7	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	⅛	Wyly Cp				154	13-16	¾	¾	
58⅛	43⅛	Xerox	1.60	3.5	9	757	45⅞	45⅝	45¾	+
31¼	15⅝	XTRA	.64	2.2	5	89	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	+
13⅝	9⅝	Yates	.20	1.7	6	29	11¾	11½	11½	—
17¼	12⅛	ZaleCp	.92	5.8	7	xi7	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
15	10	Zapata	.30b	2.0	250	790	u15⅝	14½	15	+
65	44	Zapata	pf 2	3.1		2	65	65	65	
9⅛	6	ZayreCp			4	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
28	12¼	ZenithR	1	7.0	19	166	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—
17⅝	13	Zurnind	.60	3.8	9	37	16	15¾	16	

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 16

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛	5⅝	AE Plst	.15e	1.1	8	121	9	7⅝	8⅛	
11	7⅛	AAR	.36	4.9	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅛	4½	AAV	.32	6.6	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	APS	.20	3.7	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅛	7⅛	ASPRO	.64	5.2	6	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
2	11-16	ATI				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	8⅝	AVC	.60	6.6	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
21⅛	11¼	AVX	.32	1.9	8	43	17⅝	17	17	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	AZL			26	24	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
7	2⅝	AZL	pf .43	13.		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	AbroWl	.42b	5.9	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1⅛	⅝	AcmeHm				12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
1	⅞	AcmePr			9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	AcmeU	.32	2.8	13	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Action	.23b	5.2	5	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
8	3⅛	ActonCp			7	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3¼	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
22⅛	12⅛	AdobeO	.16	.8	23	69	19⅛	18⅞	19	
2⅛	1⅛	AegisCp			6	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	8⅛	AeroFlo	.30	2.5	5	7	12⅝	12	12	—⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Aeronca			44	76	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AffiCap	.20e	3.3	7	77	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	AffilHsp	.24	3.6	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	AfterSix	.28	3.6	6	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	AaskAir	.17t	4.9	5	8	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
7¼	4⅛	Alcolac	.30e	6.0	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	AegCp	wt			11	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6⅛	3⅛	AegAir			21	93	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
¼	3-16	AlegA	wtN			1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2	⅝	AdArt				97	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	AmySt	.10e	2.2	7	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2	Alphaind			7	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
8	5⅝	Alaml	.10e	1.3	4	24	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	AlecCp			8	⅜	11-16	11-16		
7¼	5⅛	Altec	pf			1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	AlterFd	.50	2.9	9	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
57¼	44⅝	Amdh	.20	.4	15	172	u51⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+⅜
3	1⅝	AmAgro				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15	AmBrd	wt			23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	ABusPd	.23	4.1	8	60	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
1¼	¾	AmCapCo				105	1	1	1	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	AmlntPict			6	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2	Alsrae	.11r	3.8	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	AMzeA	.44	5.4	7	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
10½	7	AMzeB	.44	5.5	7	3	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
52⅝	45⅛	AmMf	2.85e	5.9	5	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AMotlnns			7	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅝	27⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.4	10	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	APrecs	.36a	3.5	7	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ASafEq	.22e	4.1	6	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	ASciE	.04e	.5		91	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
14	11	AUNS	.92	6.7		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8	2	AnacC	.15e	2.0	10	92	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Anken	.28	4.2	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Anthon	.27t	5.1	4	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	AppdDta	.04e	.5	8	36	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3	AppDev			19	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Armin	.12	1.7		12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ArrowE	.10e	1.2	3	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Asamer	.38	3.2	12	136	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	AshOC	.20	1.2	10	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Astrex	.20	2.9	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Atlanta	.15e	4.0	4	1	5	5	5	
1⅛	¾	Atco Ind				12	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
⅛	⅛	AtlcoMtg	wt			6	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
3⅛	1⅝	AtsCM	.25t		11	90	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
14⅝	6⅛	AtasCp	wt			3	7	7	7	
20⅛	12⅝	Ausat	.30	1.4	14	47	u21½	21	21½	+1⅛
39⅛	14⅝	AustraO			28	80	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
7	2⅝	AutoTro				56	3⅛	3	3	
7	4⅛	AutBd	.10e	1.5	6	44	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AutmRad			10	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	AVEMC	.30	6.2	6	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅛	19	Avcnd	1.20	5.8	7	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Aydin			9	12	13½	13¼	13½	+⅛

B

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1⅛	⅝	BRT	.30e	37.		35	13-16	¾	13-16	
7⅝	1⅝	BTU			8	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Badger	.60	5.3	6	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6⅝	4⅛	Baker	.25e	5.6	6	7	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Bald-Ei	.32	1.3	10	133	25	25⅛	25	+⅛
18⅛	14⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.1		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
2	15-16	Bansor	wt			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	9	Banistr	.40	3.6	8	49	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅜
2½	1⅛	Barclay	.02i			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	BarcoCa	.12	4.0	30	10	3	3	3	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Barnwl	.20e	1.9	86	544	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+⅝
7⅛	4⅛	BarryR	.16	2.2	7	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10	BarryW	.56	3.6	9	26	u15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
4⅛	2	BartfSp	.20	5.3	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Bartons				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Barwick				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	BelscR			12	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	BnfSt B	.32	3.2	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7-16	1-16	BenS'Mg	wt			1	3-32	3-32	3-32	—1-32
5	2⅛	BergEnl			10	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	BergenB				11	5⅛	5	5	
16⅛	12⅛	BrgB	pf1 15	8.4		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
3⅛	1⅛	BernzO				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
7⅛	5	Bertea	.20	3.0	8	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
4	2⅛	Beverly			11	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	8⅛	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	24	9	8⅝	8⅞	—
5⅛	3	BigDad			5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
19⅛	15⅛	BinkM	1a	5.2	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
19	13⅛	Binney	.80b	4.3	10	21	19	18⅝	18⅝	—
11⅛	5⅛	Blessing	.40	5.2	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
11⅛	7	Blount	.40	4.8	21	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	4⅝	BodinAp	.40	7.8	9	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
9⅛	6⅛	BolBer	.20	2.9		4	7	7	7	
24⅛	15	BowVall	.10	.5	17	31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+
13⅛	8⅛	Bowne	.36b	3.0	6	2	12	11⅞	12	—
10⅛	7⅛	BradfdN	.20	2.2	11	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.5	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	Braniff	wt			1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
14⅛	10⅛	Brascan	1a	7.4	3	101	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
35⅛	21⅛	BraunE	1.20	4.0	6	5	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+
7⅛	3⅛	BreezeCp			13	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	9⅝	Brewer				16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	BroDart	.20	5.3	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
2⅛	1⅛	BrodySe			50	1	2	2	2	
15⅛	13⅛	BrooksP	.40	2.7	8	12	15⅛	15	15	
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo	wt			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
19⅛	13⅛	BrnFB	.84	4.3	9	28	u19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
4⅛	3⅛	Buldex			4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
3⅛	2⅛	Burgess			1	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
15⅛	11⅛	Buring	1.19	8.3	6	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	12⅛	Buterin	.56	3.7	7	4	15	15	15	+

C

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
25⅛	14⅛	CK Pet	.16	.9	28	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—
5	1⅝	CDI			3	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
7⅛	5⅝	CHB			4	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
5⅛	2⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.5	7	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
3	1⅛	CMT				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	CRS	.24a	2.2	4	27	u11⅝	11	11	—
15	9⅝	CWTran	.50	3.5	5	x1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
17⅛	11⅛	Cador	.30a	1.8	8	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+
5⅝	2⅛	Cacomp				34	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	CaLife	.05e	1.8	6	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅛	22⅛	CaLf	pf2.50	11.		3	23	d22¾	23	
29½	15⅛	CaPrtC	1.20a	4.1	6	9	29	29	29	
10	6	Cameo			8	24	9½	9⅛	9½	
4⅛	2⅝	CaChbA				553	15-16	3⅝	3 15-16	+5-16
9	4⅛	Campin				2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅝	CdnHomO			21	27	8¾	8½	8¾	
4⅛	3⅛	CdMarc	.22	5.6	6	11	4	3 15-16	3 15-16	—1-16
15	12	CdnMerr			10	68	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1⅛
54	37⅛	CdnSupO			9	17	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Capehayt				29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	CapitFd	.20	5.2	6	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Caressa	.15i			19	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅝	28⅛	Carnat	1a	3.3	10	81	30⅝	30	30	—½
5⅝	3⅛	CarroDv				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	CasFd	1.44	7.2		4	20¼	20	20	
3⅛	1⅝	Castein			25	293	u 3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	9⅛	Cavitrn	.12e	.8	26	37	15	14⅝	15	
2⅛	1⅝	CeuCft			4	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
41⅛	38⅝	CenM	pf3.50	8.7		z50	40¼	40	40¼	+½
6⅝	5⅝	CentSe	.50e	8.5		11	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
8⅛	2⅛	CentryF			13	2	4⅛	4	4	—¼
22⅛	12⅛	Cenvl	1.20	6.6	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CertifCp				30	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅛	9-16	Certron			10	2	14-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Cetec	.04e	1.3	9	98	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	ChadM	.60	8.1	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	1⅛	ChampHo				146	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
10⅛	4	ChartMd			7	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
28⅛	22⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	7.0	8	1	23	23	23	
19⅝	10	ChiefDev			28	300	u19⅝	18⅞	19½	+½
12¾	8⅝	ChidWd			8	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	ChlmCp	.24	3.4	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
6	3	Chrisin	.20e	4.2	5	29	4⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
2½	1⅝	Cineram				24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
16¼	10⅛	CircleK	.80	5.4	9	18	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Citation	.40a	5.4	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Carmnt	.05e	.7		8	7	7	7	
3⅞	2⅛	CarkC	.10e	2.7	7	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20¾	9⅝	Carksn	.32	1.6	11	243	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
6⅝	3½	Cargstat			4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16	11¼	Causing	1	8.0	6	5	10½	12⅝	12½	
19⅝	11½	Coachm	.50	3.8	4	49	13⅝	12⅞	13	—⅜
2	1	CohenHal			5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Coemn	.80	5.5	7	39	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
11½	3½	CoonCm				13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6½	Cowe	.50	5.6	4	6	9	9	9	
15⅞	9½	ComA	.20	1.3	7	24	15⅝	15	15	—⅜
13⅝	7⅝	ComM	.20	2.5		3	8⅛	8	8	—¼
18⅞	4½	Comdinf			11	40	16⅝	15⅝	15¾	—⅛
1⅝	1	CommdrCp				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
15¼	4⅝	Compac	.47e	4.0	6	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
7¾	4¼	Compo	.20	4.1	10	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
2⅛	13-16	Compinv				3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅝	3¼	ConcrdF				2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12½	9	Condec	.27t	2.7	3	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4¾	3¼	Conroy	.16	4.0	5	3	4	3⅞	4	
12¾	8¾	ConsOG			16	20	10	10	10	
1⅝	9-16	ContTe	wt			13	⅝	9-16	⅝	
17⅝	6	Cookin				59	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
15⅝	12½	CookP	.30e	2.2	35	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
7½	3⅝	CoopJy	.10e	2.4	3	x1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4¼	1⅝	Cordon				50	2⅝	2½	2½	
27⅝	15⅝	CoreLb	.40e	1.6	11	3	25¼	25	25	—½
16⅝	11¼	Corenco	.80	5.7	5	3	14	14	14	+¼
15⅝	11⅛	Cornlus	.68	4.9	8	4	14⅛	14	14	
5-16	⅛	Cousins	wt			8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	3½	Cramer	.13t	3.3	57	20	4	4	4	
1⅞	1⅛	CrestFd			13	6	1½	1½	1½	
19½	10⅛	Crompt	.40	3.3	8	21	12	11½	12	+¾
45⅝	35¾	CrosAT	1.60	3.4	14	55	u47¼	46¾	47	+¾
7⅝	6½	CrowM	.50	7.3		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
34¼	22⅛	CwnCPl	.60b	2.6	4	12	23⅝	22¾	22¾	—⅞
6⅝	4	CrownCr			5	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CrulcR	.36	2.9	35	18	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
22¼	12⅝	CrystO	.60	2.9	9	21	21¼	20⅝	21	+⅛
17⅛	10⅛	CubicCp	.44	2.9	7	11	15	14⅝	15	—⅛
16⅛	12⅝	Curtice	.90	5.9	5	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛

D

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅝	13-16	DCL			3	26	u 3	2¾	2⅞	
6½	3	DWG	.49t	13.	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	2½	DamonC			4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¾	6¼	Damson			15	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
64¾	40¾	DataTer			19	10	61¾	61	61⅞	+¼
19⅝	9⅝	Datapd	.20	1.2	9	145	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
11⅝	7¼	DayMn	.20e	2.4	16	17	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+⅛
2⅝	1	DeRose			6	2	2	2	2	
16⅝	13⅝	DeLabs	.40	2.5	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
10¾	7½	DehlOl			15	9	8½	8½	8½	
17⅝	8½	DenTal	.20r	1.3	12	77	15¾	15½	15½	—¼
2⅝	1	DesgnJw			6	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	5⅛	DevCpA			5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
37¾	25¼	DevonGp			5	z300	26¾	25¼	25¼	—¾
4⅝	2¼	Digicon				8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
1¼	¾	Diodes				9	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10¾	6¼	Documat			11	18	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
48¼	34⅝	DomePl			7	473	u49¾	47⅛	49⅜	+2⅛
15⅞	12⅝	Domtar	.80	6.0	11	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
17⅛	11¾	Downy	.41e	2.6	4	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	16¼	DrexUt	1.44	7.7		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
11½	8⅝	DrFair	.40	4.0	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
20	13¾	Dup'xPd	1	5.1	7	x4	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
14⅝	6½	DurTst	.30b	2.6	13	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3½	Dynictn	.06	1.5	22	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	DynAm			7	55	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
9⅛	4½	DynellEl			57	42	8	8	8	

E

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5¼	2⅝	EAC	.25e	1.0	6	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	EarthRes	1	5.4		1	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
22⅛	18⅛	EstnGo	1.03	5.3	10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	9⅛	EDO	.43	4.1	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	4⅛	Ehren	.10	2.1		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	5	ElcorCp	.12	1.9	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	ElHose			9	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ElAudD	.2ri	4.4		49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	Electrng	1	6.1	8	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+1-16
13⅛	7⅛	ElecEng	.20	2.5	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ElectRes				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	ElecAm	1.20	5.9	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	EmpyRs	.20	2.7	7	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	8⅛	ErnstEC	.60	5.9	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind				9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	EsqRd	.29t	3.1	5	142	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	EtzLav				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	EvanA	.20b	1.4	10	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Exectve			4	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4	Exectn	.31t	4.4	11	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛

F

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	2	FDI	.01r	.5	24	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FPA			5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Fablel	.30r	6.5	4	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
2	1	FairTex				18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	FairfNob				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	FamDr	.24	3.4	6	13	7	7	7	
14	7⅛	FamilyF	.50	3.9	10	1	13	13	13	—⅛
10	6⅛	FayDrg	.12b	1.5	7	5	8	8	8	
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart	.60	4.8	5	1	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
16⅛	13⅛	FedRes	1.20	7.9	13	11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FedRes			25	44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	16⅛	Felmtl	.50	2.2		143	u25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+2⅛
13	7⅛	Felsway	.40	3.3	5	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	Fibrebrd	wt			10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅝	Fidelco				24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	⅛	FilmCpA				17	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
11⅛	7⅛	Filmwy	.20r	2.2	8	29	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
11	8⅛	FinGen	.40b	3.7	7	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
10⅛	8⅛	FinGnA	.43	4.1		6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	6⅛	FtConn	.50	7.0	11	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
1⅛	15-16	FstHartfd					15-16	15-16	15-16	
14⅛	9⅛	FtSLSh	.60	4.3	4	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Fstmrk				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	FischrP	.40	3.3	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Fishman				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Flagstff	.12	3.2	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
21⅛	11⅛	FlightSf	.20	1.0	12	666	20⅛	19⅛	20	+⅛
5	3	FlaCap				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	FlaWGen			7	12	5⅛	5⅛	6	+⅛
19⅛	13	Flowers	.45	3.2	6	2	15	15	15	
21⅛	14	FlukeJ	.73t	5.6	12	55	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
2⅛	16⅛	FlyDiaO				93	25⅛	26	26⅛	
8	5⅛	Foodrm	.50	7.3	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Foodwy	.25	1.4	8	21	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
8⅛	6⅛	FooteM	.25e	3.5	17	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
90	65	FordCan	5a	6.9	6	293	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	ForestC	.08	.8	7	6	10	10	10	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ForestLab			24	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	FoxStaP	.52	6.6	10	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10⅛	8	Franks	.43	4.1	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Friedm	.25b	5.9	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Frigitp	.55t	9.6	10	113	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Frischs	.30b	4.6	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	6	FrontA	.19t	2.0	6	16	u 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FrontA	wt			25	3	2⅞	3	+⅛

G

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	⅛	GtExpl				26	1	15-16	1	+1-16
2⅝	1	GIT				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GRI	.20	4.3		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	GTI			7	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	12⅛	Gabriel	.40	2.5	7	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
7	4⅛	Galaxy			6	32	u 7⅛	7⅛		
16⅛	8⅝	Garan	.88	5.6	6	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	GatLitf	.40	4.3	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Gavird	.10e	3.8	5		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	7-16	Gayner				3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	GnEmp	.2tr	8.4	21	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	GenExp			61	47	11	10⅛	11	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	GnRecre				9	1	7-16	½	+1-16
3⅛	2	Genge			50	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	1⅛	Genisco				27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	GenyOr	.05r	1.0	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Gerber			5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
18⅛	16⅛	GiantF	1.20	6.8	5	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	GiantYel			14	19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Glasrock					5	5	5	
19⅛	15⅛	Glatflr	.90	4.5	6	10	u20	18⅛	20	+1⅛
17	10⅛	Glnmr	.40b	3.2	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Glabeln	.70	6.2	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20⅝	6⅛	GloucstE			228	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
3⅛	2	Glover	.10e	5.0		5	2	2	2	
4⅛	3⅛	GldbldT	.20	5.5	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	⅛	GoldrCoc			38	20	11-16	11-16	11-16	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	GoldnW	.67e	3.9	6	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				65	11-16	⅝	11-16	
2⅛	1⅛	GoodLS			7	6	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	2⅛	Gorich	wt			21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	GormR	.90a	3.9	9	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
7½	3⅛	GouldT	.54e	7.7	14	4	7	7	7	
9	6⅝	GrndCtl	.40	4.9	5	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅛	GranerA				23	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
7⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	GtBasinP			23	270	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
37⅝	28⅛	GtLkCh	.35	1.1	10	43	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Greenmn			6	117	2½	2⅛	2½	
10⅛	5⅛	GreerHy	.14	1.6	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	GREIT	.40	5.8	11	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
16	13⅝	GrossTlc	1	6.9	7	2	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
10½	4⅝	Guilford	.20	2.0	4	14	10	9¾	10	—⅛
28⅛	22⅛	GlfOCn	1.08	4.2	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
7⅝	6⅛	GlfRsF	.25	3.4	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Gullstrm			13	10	5½	5⅜	5½	—⅛

H

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	⅛	HalcoPd			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅛	12⅛	HalMM	.72	5.3	4	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hampin			3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
18	9⅛	HanvSh	.60i		9	1	18	18	18	
24⅛	15⅛	Harland	.68	2.9	10	8	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4	HartldZd			10	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9⅛	HartzM	.40	3.4	9	272	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey			4	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
13⅛	5⅛	Hasbro	.20	3.1	4	2	6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Hastlng	.40a	5.0	9	3	8	7⅝	8	
9⅛	6⅛	HealthCh			12	4	7	7	7	
3	1⅝	Heinick	.05e	2.2	8	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2	1⅛	HelmMte				63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Hess'sInc	.50	4.6	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	5	HiShear			6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	Hilihavn	.44	4.6	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Hiplrnic	.20	3.1	12	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Hofman			4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	HollyCp			10	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
42⅛	26⅛	HomeOA	.90	2.2	9	17	41	40⅝	40⅝	—⅜
40⅛	25⅛	HomeOB	.90	2.3	9	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
29⅛	23	Hormel	1.12	4.3	6	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	HornHar				29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	HospM	.40e	6.7	17	7	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Hotel	1.44e	8.1	12	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
5⅛	3⅛	HousRon	.30	5.9	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8	3⅛	HouseVi	.16i		15	23	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
13	7⅛	HosMin	.10e	1.1	16	54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
42⅛	26	HouOM	.80	2.6	14	315	30⅝	30	30⅛	
5	3	Howell	.15e	4.4	4	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
30⅛	24	HubelA	1.30	5.0	9	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
29⅛	23⅛	HubelB	1.30	5.1	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
7	4	HuckMr	.20	3.1	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
44	31⅛	HudBO	1.60	3.7	9	55	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Huffy	.50a	3.5	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
4⅛	3⅛	HuntH	.16e	3.6	6	24	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
30⅛	18⅛	HuskyO	.80	3.2	7	110	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
7	3⅛	Hycel			22	56	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛

I

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	4½	ICM				57	6⅝	6¼	6½	+⅛
3½	2⅛	IFS Ind	.10e	3.3	6	21	3	3	3	
7⅝	5⅛	ImpCh	.26e	4.0	7	5	6½	6½	6½	
1⅝	1⅛	ImpGp	.08e	5.8	9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3½	2	Imperind				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23¼	16½	ImpOilA	.90a	4.7	9	94	19½	19	19	—⅛
1½	⅞	InflightSv				27	1	⅞	1	+⅛
2⅛	1¼	Inolex				60	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8	4⅝	Instron	.20	3.1	11	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
1⅝	⅝	InstrSys				391	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	6⅛	InsSy	pf.25t	2.2		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	IntegRes			35	285	u 4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	10⅛	IntAlum	.73	4.7	6	35	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt			9	54	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	IntFdSvc			3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	IntGenIn	1	6.6	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	IntProt	.20	3.6	3	10	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	6½	IntSeaw	.60	7.2	5	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
29⅝	8⅛	IntSysC	.18i			44	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
1½	9-16	Interphot				16	11-16	9-16	⅝	+1-16
26⅛	14⅝	Intrpool	.05e	.2	6	57	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
34	12½	Intrway	.90	2.8	5	83	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	InvestFla				54	1⅛	1	1⅛	
25⅝	17½	InvDvA	.96e	4.0	4	9	24	23½	24	+½
7	4¼	InvDvB	.24e	3.8	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
9	4⅝	InvRtTr	.12e	1.5		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd	.25	1.9	7	15	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+½
28⅛	14¼	IroqB	pf 1	4.0		2	25½	25¼	25¼	—1¼
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinind	.10	2.9	10	6	3½	3½	3½	
7¾	5⅛	IsraelD	.67e	11.		11	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛

J

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7¼	5⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	6.8	7	31	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
15½	9⅝	Jacobs	.40	3.4	6	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
9½	6⅝	Jamswy	.08	1.0	4	28	8⅝	8	8	—½
17½	10	Jeannet	.40	2.6	8	3	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
5⅝	3¼	Jetero	.10e	2.6	6	15	4	3½	3⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1½	Jetronic			9	22	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+⅛
8⅛	4¼	JohnPd	.36	6.7	15	53	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4¼	2⅝	JuniperP			12	22	3½	3⅛	3½	
7	4⅞	Jupiter			3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛

K

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅞	3	KTelln	.30e	9.2		6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—¼
19	4⅛	Kaisin	15.38c			29	4⅝	4½	4½	
5	2	KaneMill	wt			10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8⅝	4½	KayCp	.20	3.1	6	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅝
9⅛	5⅝	Kenwin	.38	4.7	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8	4	Ketchm	.20t	4.8	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3½	1⅝	Key Co			4	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
2¾	1⅝	KinArk			10	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3	1	KingOpt			10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
10½	6⅝	KingRd	.25e	2.6	6	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
37⅛	20¼	KirbyEx			10	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3¾	Kit Mfg			5	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7¾	5½	Kleinerts			6	49	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
20	14¼	Kollmr	.36	2.0	9	19	18½	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
8⅞	6	KuhnStr	.15	2.1	4	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛

L

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅞	2½	LSB	.10r	3.6	4	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11-16	1-256	LTVCp	wt			845	1-256	1-256	1-256	
3⅞	2	LaBarge	.06	3.0	12	40	2	2	2	
5½	3½	LaMaur	.20	4.6	9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
14⅝	8⅝	LaQuinta	.90t	6.2	9	28	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
9¼	5	LafyRd	.26	4.2		22	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
2⅝	1⅞	LakeSh			12	11	2½	2¼	2½	
2⅝	1¼	Landmk			7	3	u 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	3½	Laneco	.12	4	4	2	5	5	5	
2½	1⅝	LaTourB			6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	8⅝	LeaRo	.40a	3.6	6	62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
19⅝	8	Leath	.50	2.7	11	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
28⅛	20¼	LeeEnt	.68	2.7	11	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
3½	1⅝	LeeNat				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	LeePh			36	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	LehighP			4	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14½	10¼	LeighPd	.70	5.8	6	21	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
4⅝	1¾	LeisureT				2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
9⅞	6½	Levittn	.30	3.4	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	LewBP	.30	3.8	9	3	8	8	8	
9⅝	5⅝	LiblyFb			5	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅞	LloydsE			8	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11¼	5⅝	LoewT	wt			31	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	—¼
17⅝	7½	Logicon			9	11	13¾	13½	13¾	—⅛
21⅛	14⅛	LaGenSV	.80	4.7	8	7	18⅛	18⅛		
15⅛	8⅛	LydaIl	.50e	3.5	5	4	9⅛	9⅛		
4	1⅛	LynchCp			15	4	3⅛	3⅛		

M

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	⅛	MDC				15	1	1		
5	4	MPO			3	6	5⅛	5⅛		
7⅛	5⅛	MWA	.30		4	2	6	6		
5⅛	4	Macks	.20	4.7	5	4	4⅛	4⅛		
1	⅛	Macrod			7	25	⅛	⅛		
7½	3⅛	Magood				3	6	6		
5⅛	4⅛	ManhLf	.30	5.6	6	1	5	5		
9	4⅛	ManrC	.40	8.4	3	58	4⅝	4⅝		
1⅛	½	Mariodr				35	⅝	⅝		
17½	9	MarFin			3	12	17⅝	17		
13⅛	5⅛	Marlene			4	18	9⅛	9⅛		
24⅛	21⅛	MarGp	pf2.25	10.		19	22⅛	22⅛		
5⅛	4	MarshF			10	7	4⅝	4⅝		
3⅛	⅛	Marshin			8	2	4⅛	4⅛		
13⅛	8⅛	Masind	.60a	5.1	6	17	11⅝	11⅝		
14⅛	8	MaterRe	.30	2.0	9	3	14	13⅝		
4	3⅛	MaulTec	.14	4.0		17	3½	3⅝		
4⅛	2⅛	McCulO			19	102	3⅝	3⅝		
18⅛	12⅛	Means	1.00	6.6	10	22	16⅛	15⅝		
2⅛	1	MedalnGo			5	10	7⅛			
3⅛	2⅛	MedcoJw			16	39	3			
14⅛	8	Medrco	n.32	2.7	8	93	11⅝			
11	5	Medfield			4	12	9⅝			
20	13	MediaG	.45	2.3	7	81	19⅝			
15⅛	7	Megpint	.24	2.7	5	6	8⅝			
15⅛	11⅛	MEMCo	.80	5.6	6	3	14⅛			
3	1	Mercntile				10	1⅝			
11⅛		MrecSL	.30a	3.3	6	15	9⅝			
19⅛	14⅛	Metpth	.20	1.0	15	48	u19⅝			
2⅛	1	MetroGrf				10	2	1⅝		
4⅛	3	MichGen			4	24	3⅝			
12⅛	6⅛	MchSug	.40	3.2	15	5	7⅝			
5⅝	3⅛	MidrdCo	.10	2.3	9	z5	4⅝			
12⅛	8⅛	MidlGls	.32	3.3	6	5	9⅝			
45⅛	19⅛	MillerW	.48	1.3	11	14	38⅝			
88	85	MinP	pf7.36	8.4		z20	87⅝			
2	1⅛	MissnIT				17	1⅝			
35⅛	24	MitchlE	.12	.4	9	38	30⅝			
12⅛	7⅛	MiteCp	.28	3.1	6	18	9⅛			
14	10⅛	Moog	.60	4.3	7	18	13⅝			
6⅛	5⅛	MtgGth	.40e	8.2	31	1	5⅝			
6⅛	1⅛	MortonS	.32	7.3	34	5	4⅝			
17⅛	12⅛	MtVMll	.60	4.7	38	16	12⅝			
5⅛	4	MuiliA	.20	3.3	11	5	6			

N

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅛	7⅛	Napco	.20	1.9	5	24	10⅝			
15⅛	12⅛	NatCSS	.24	1.5	10	6	15⅝			
8⅝	4⅛	NtHmE			6	3	7⅝	7		
⅛	1-16	NatInd	wt			35	1-16	1-16		
2⅛	1⅛	NKinney				100	2⅝			
17½	5½	NtParag	.40	5.9	9	38	6⅝			
14	8⅛	NtPatent			38	162	11⅝			
5	3¼	NtSilver	.15e	3.1	4	1	4⅝			
5⅛	2⅛	NtSpinn	.20	4.3	6	10	4⅝			
6⅝	3⅛	NatSys	.10a	1.8	5	6	5⅝			
13⅛	7⅛	NatwHo	.36	4.1	8	4	8⅝			
1⅛	⅛	NeilyDon				19	1			
5⅛	1⅛	NelsLB			4	23	3⅝			
1⅛	1⅛	NesltLM			59	11	1⅝			
39⅛	25⅛	NENucl	.50	1.3	13	8	38⅝			
17⅛	12⅛	NHamp	.60a	4.5	6	1	13⅝			
1⅛	1	Nidrla	.60e		3.3	7	35			
10⅛	6⅛	NProc	.63e	9.2	9	22	6⅝			
19⅛	15⅛	NYTim	.70	3.7	8	15	19⅝			
20¼	9	NewbE	.40b	3.1	4	11	12⅝			
21⅛	16⅛	Newcor	1	5.8	14	7	17⅝			
19	12⅛	NiagFSv	.70	4.0	5	1	17⅝	17⅝		
5⅝	3	Nichols	.30t	9.3	4	5	3⅝			
3⅛	1⅛	Noelind			5	8	2			
6⅝	2	Nolex			58	95	3⅝			
12½	10	Norin	.15r	1.2		17	d12⅝	12⅝		
14⅝	13⅛	Nort	pf 1.50	11.		9	13⅝	13⅝		
3⅛	2	Nortek	.04	1.8	9	8	2⅝			
16⅛	12⅛	NoARoy	.16	1.2	6	7	13			
10⅛	7⅛	NoCdO			5	9	8⅝	8⅝		
3⅛	1⅛	NovoCp				19	1⅝	1⅝		
13⅛	4	NucIDDta			5	10	9⅝	9⅝		
14⅛	9⅝	NumacO			19	33	13⅝	13⅝		

O

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11⅝	8⅝	OakwdH	.12r	1.2	6	18	10⅝	10⅝		
11	7⅝	OhSealy	.60	5.6	8	9	10⅝	10⅝		
22⅝	15⅝	OnLineS			12	5	19½	19⅝		
39	19⅛	OOklep				250	30½			
4½	1⅝	Ormand			5	11	2⅝			
3½	2⅝	OverSec				4	u 3⅝			
2⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt			15	18	1⅝			
4⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	4.8	3	31	3⅛			

P-Q

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2	⅝	PF Ind				48	¾	11-16		
17⅝	15⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	9.0		7	15⅝	15⅝		
16	13⅝	PGEpfC	7.5	8.6		1	14½	14⅝		
15⅝	13⅝	PGEpfD	1.35	8.6		16	15⅝	14⅝		
15⅝	13	PGEpfG	1.20	8.7		7	14⅛	13⅝		
28½	26⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	8.6		4	27⅛	27⅛		
31	27⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	8.8		22	27⅝	28		
31⅝	28	PGEpfS	2.62	8.7		5	30	29⅝		
14½	12⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	8.4		56	13⅝	13⅛		
29½	26⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	8.4		2	28⅛	27⅝		
26	23⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	8.7		3	23⅝	23⅝		
25⅛	22½	PGEpfO	2	8.2		4	4⅝			
24¾	22	PGEpfM	1.96	8.5		2	23⅛	23		
27½	24⅝	PGEpfL	2.35	8.8		1	9½	25		
5⅝	22¾	PGEpfK	2.04	8.5		5	24⅛	24		
28	25½	PGEpfJ	2.32	8.6		17	26⅝	26		
28	11⅝	PHoldg	.16	.7	9	44	24	24		
29	15½	PHold	pf1.20	4.5		z150	26⅝	26		
54	48	PacLt	pf4.40	8.7		z10	50⅝	50		
55¾	50⅝	PacLt	pf4.50	8.9		z170	50½	50		
21⅛	18⅝	PNwTel	1.52	7.3	9	9	21	20		
63½	57	PacPLpf	5	8.7		y150	57½	d56		
		PatlCp	n		13	40	27½	27		
2⅛	⅞	PalomrF				5	1⅛	1⅛		
7⅝	3½	PandelB			8	7	5⅝	5		
3⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			14	2	3⅝	2⅝		
28¼	21⅝	Parsons	1	3.7	6	5	26⅝	26		
4¼	2¾	PatFash			4	5	4⅝	4		
8⅛	4	Patagon			6	28	6½	6		
9⅝	6½	PatoC	.50e	7.8	3	18	6½	6		
19½	6½	Pemcor	.60	3.2	5	28	18⅝	18		
15	9⅝	PenEM	.70a	5.1	5	11	13⅝	13		
16½	12⅝	PenTr	.80	5.6	6	3	14⅝	14		
5⅝	1⅝	PECp	.64t	27.	7	18	3⅝	3		
15⅝	11	PenRE	1.15	7.7	13	1	15	15		
29⅝	18½	PepBoys	1b	3.9	7	5	25⅝	25		
18⅝	14⅝	PepCom	.48	2.4	9	138	u19⅝	18		
9¾	7	Periel	.30a	3.2	11	14	9½	9		
20⅝	14	PetroLe			7	36	19⅝	19		
8½	6⅝	PhilLD	.64r	7.8	3	6	8½	8		
3⅝	1⅝	Phoenix				18	2	1		
11½	6	PicNPay	.20	2.9	5	1	7			
2¼	⅝	PioneerS				7	1	15-16		
8	6⅝	PltWYa	.56	7.2	7	22	7⅝	7		
45	31½	Pittway	1.50	4.7	6	27	32	31		
10½	5⅝	Plantlnd			24	8	6	5		
5⅝	4⅝	PlyGm	.25e	4.8	5	2	5⅝	5		
4¼	2⅝	Polaron			12	8	3⅝	3		
11½	6⅝	Polychr	.20	2.1	8	11	9⅝	9		
20⅝	8	PrairieO			23	5	18⅝	18		
15½	10⅝	PrattLmb	1	9.2	14	6	10⅝	10		
26⅝	19⅝	PrenHa	1.24	4.7	11	7	26½	26		
3¼	1⅝	PresRtB				5	2½	2		
17⅝	7⅝	Presley			3	30	11⅝	10		
14½	10⅝	Preston	.70	5.6	6	2	12½	12		
4½	2	PrimMt			9	4	4⅝	4		
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT	1.20e	9.9	10	3	12⅝	12		
11	9⅝	ProvGas	.84	8.4	6	1	10	10		
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	7.6		14	2⅝			
6⅝	3¼	PrudGp				23	6	5		
27½	25¼	PSPL	pf2.34	9.2		3	25½	25		
9⅝	6⅝	PulteH	.10	1.2	4	2	8⅝	8		
4⅝	2⅝	PuntaG			10	9	3½	3		
8½	4⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	16	8	8	7		
10⅝	5½	Quebcr	.20e	2.1	7	2	9⅝	9		

R

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅝	6⅝	RB Ind	.16	1.7	6	18	9⅝	9		
1⅝	1⅛	REDM			5	5	1⅝	1		
2½	1⅝	RET				36	2⅝	2		
46¼	42⅝	RET	pf4.38	9.4		3	46⅝	4		
8	4⅛	RHMed			6	14	7⅝	7		
1⅝	1	RPS			16	11	1¼	1		
16⅝	10¾	RLC	.40	2.6	4	41	15½	15		
4⅝	3⅝	Racon	.20a	.0	9	1	4	4		
21½	11¼	RanchEx			12	2	11¾	11		
30	17⅝	RangrO			37	24	25⅝	25		
19½	11⅝	Ransbrg	1	5.5	7	19	18⅝	18		
1½	11-16	RapAm	wt			19	¾	11-16		
6¼	3	RathP				3	3½	3		
21⅝	13¼	RaymP	.40	2.4	9	9	16⅝	16		
5¼	1	Reading				3	4½	4		
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.9	16	2	15⅝	15		
13⅝	9½	RltIcT	1.40	11.	8	10	13⅝	13		
22⅛	18⅝	RltRef	2.29e	11.	9	1	21⅛	21		
3⅝	2¼	Redlaw	.25e	6.3	12	40	u 4⅛	3		
3	1½	ReevesT			50	1	2½	2		
8¼	5¼	RefrigTr			5	1	7¼	7		
13⅛	8½	RegalB	.52	5.3	7	5	9⅝	9		
2	5-16	RelGp	wt			59	5-16	5-16		
20¾	13⅛	Remar	.80a	4.9	6	2	16⅝	16		
6⅝	1⅝	RepGyps			13	32	u 7	6		
¼	1-16	RepMtg	wt			35	3-32	3-32		
27	23½	RepNY	1	3.9	4	1	25⅝	25		
25	24	RpNY	pf2.12	8.8		4	24½	24		
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot	.16	.8	10	247	20⅝	19		
13⅝	11⅛	Resistflx	.60	4.7	8	19	12⅝	12		
27⅝	8⅛	Resrts A			17	42	19⅛	18		
26½	17	Resrts B			18	z100	20⅝	20		
2⅝	1¼	RestAssc				23	2⅛	2		
4⅛	2½	RexNore				17	3⅝	3		
5½	3	RibletPd	.03e	.7	5	10	4⅝	4		
8⅝	5½	Richton	.40	4.9	4	51	8¼	8		
34¼	15⅝	RileyCo			7	8	33	33		
28⅛	20¼	RioAlg	1.08	4.5	8	1	22⅝	22		
15⅝	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.3	10	1	12	12		
15⅝	8⅝	Robnich				19	10¼	9		
6¼	3⅝	Robiln	.10e	1.7	4	12	5⅝	5		
3¼	1⅝	Rocor				5	2	2		
17⅝	10¼	Rogers	.15e	1.0	10	1	14½	14		
2	¾	RoncoT			31	18	1⅝	1		
8	3½	Rossmr			4	37	4	4		
2½	1⅞	RoyPalmCo				6	2⅛	2		
8¼	4⅝	Rudick	.35t	4.4	5	5	8	8		
8½	6½	Rudick	pf.56	6.7		1	8⅝	8		
2⅞	1½	Rusco			9	96	2	1		
12½	7⅝	Russell	.60a	4.5	6	43	u13⅝	12		
24¼	8½	RustCft	.40	1.7	17	20	24½	24		
20	14¾	RyanH	.80	4.7	8	7	17⅛	17		

S

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅝	7⅛	SGL	.22b	2.1	6	5	10⅛	10		
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec				1	1⅝	1		
17¼	15⅛	SVSe	pf1.70	11.		1	15⅝	15		
5¼	4½	SSP	.36	6.9	24	13	5¼	4		
15½	11⅛	STP	.80	5.9	10	19	13⅝	13		
17⅛	10½	Salem	.07r	.5	7	5	15⅝	15		
7¼	3	SCarlo	.03i			1	3½	3		
10½	9½	SDgo	pf .80	8.4		1	10½	10		
110	102½	SDgo	pf9.84	9.2		z100	107	107		
23¾	28⅝	SDgo	pf2.68	9.2		4	29⅛	29		
15⅛	11	SFrRE	.80	3.6	10	17	14⅝	14		
1⅝	7-16	SFRE	wt			1	11-16	1		
7⅝	5⅛	Sandgate	.20	3.6	4	0	5⅝	5		
4⅝	3¼	Sargent			6	28	3⅝	3		
12½	7⅝	SaundrL	.30	2.6	4	2	11⅝	11		
7¼	6⅝	ScheibE	.56	8.8	10	8	6½	6		
12	8⅝	Schenuit	.70e	6.1	6	1	11½	11		
3⅝	2	Schiller			12	7	2⅛	2		
7⅛	6¼	SchoolP	.40	6.0		9	6¾	6		
7⅝	4¼	Schradr	.30	4.7	9	30	6½	6		
2⅝	1⅜	SciMgt	.07e	3.7	14	13	3	1		
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	.7	13	33	22½	22		
11⅝	8⅛	SbdAM	.40	3.6	3	3	11⅛	11		
4	2⅝	Seaisco			7	4	2¼	2		
13¼	10⅛	SeasnAll	.16	1.4	15	3	11⅝	11		
3⅛	2	SecMtg				57	3	2		
5-16	1-16	SecMtg	wt			17	1-16	1		

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	—	1.56½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*2.075	1.97½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd.	.44	.33
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	211.76	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	60-61	65-66
Lead spot, lb.	.32-.33	.25½-.26
Copper elect., lb	.60⅝	.65⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	6.1664	4.1083
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.30½	.37
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.665	4.390
Gold N.Y., oz.	160.25	132.10

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 16, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Sony Corp	804,500	6⅞	+⅛
CoastlSt gas	456,800	12½	+1⅜
Gen Motors	302,00	62⅝	—¾
Occiden Pet	249,300	21¼	—½
Twent Cent	206,900	23	—1⅝
Dow Ch	204,600	26¼	—⅛
Sambos Rst	198,300	17	—⅜
Searle GD	187,200	11½	
Marsh Field	168,380	29¼	—¼
PhillipsPet	166,800	30⅞	—⅛
Citicorp	166,500	22⅛	—⅛
Jeff Pilot	159,980	30	—⅛
K mart	155,000	27½	—¼
Holiday Inn	148,600	16	+½
Pan Am	145,800	5⅝	+⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.27	21.61
Advanced	649	661
Declined	726	755
Unchanged	526	496
Total issues	1901	1912
New 1977 highs	27	43
New 1977 lows	28	36

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	816.61	821.55	812.37	815.32—	2.57
20 Trn	213.53	215.66	211.87	214.26+	1.22
15 Util	111.44	111.90	110.65	111.28	
65 Stk	283.25	285.13	281.49	283.17—	0.08

Standard & Poor

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	103.37	102.16	102.64	—0.21
Utilities	54.75	54.10	54.46	+0.08
Finance	11.17	11.06	11.11	—0.03
Transportation	13.36	13.13	13.27	+0.06
Composite	94.04	92.93	93.40	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.66	51.61	51.61	—0.07
Industrials	55.34	55.27	55.27	—0.10
Transportation	39.72	39.64	39.69	+0.07
Utilities	40.30	40.26	40.29	Unch.
Finance	53.67	53.59	53.67	—0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 15	130,085	312,323	991
Dec. 14	124,918	317,200	858
Dec. 13	127,910	317,823	532
Dec. 12	140,173	312,514	773
Dec. 9	105,724	255,308	791

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Walnoc Oil	110,000	9¾	+1⅝
NKinny Cp	92,800	2⅛	—⅛
FlightSafty	67,100	20	+⅛
Dome Petrl	61,000	50⅞	+4
Barnwel Ind	54,800	10⅝	+¾
ICM Realty	53,300	6¼	+½
HouOilM	49,800	29¾	—½
SCE 4.08pf	45,000	12⅝	
Instrum Sys	43,700	1⅛	
Trico Ind	37,700	10⅛	+⅞

Appro final total	2,980,000
Stock sales year ago	3,120,000

Ameerican Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
125.60	125.08	125.59	+0.46

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)

December 16 .... 876.80 f 850.20

p—Preliminary.
f—Final.
*—Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Dec. 16, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.70	8.70	8.65	b8.60	—0.20
Mar	9.35	9.37	9.28	9.30	—0.10
May	9.79	9.81	9.71	9.71	—0.13
Jul	9.99	10.04	9.93	9.94	—0.13
Sep	10.18	10.23	10.12	10.13	—0.13
Oct	10.33	10.36	10.26	10.26	—0.11
Mar	10.90	10.90	10.76	10.76	—0.17
May	11.01	11.01	10.93	10.93	—0.11

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	212.00	217.50	212.00	217.00	+7.00
Mar	177.00	179.50	174.10	176.25	—1.25
May	157.00	158.00	152.00	154.00	—2.63
Jul	145.00	146.00	142.00	143.00	—3.00
Sep	138.00	141.00	136.0	0 139.7	+0.90
Dec	1 6.00	126.00	125.50	b127.00	++3.0
Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	b123.50	+0.50

Sales: 863.
Parana spot 2.05n

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Not Available

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	58.60	59.80	58.60	59.60s	+1.10
Jan	53.60	59.60	53.60	59.60s	+1.00
Mar	59.50	60.60	59.50	60.50s	+1.00
May	60.50	61.60	60.5	61.50s	+1.00
Jul	61.50	62.50	61.50	62.40s	+1.00
Sep	62.50	63.40	62.50	63.30s	+1.00
Dec	63.80	64.80	63.70	64.60s	+1.00
Jan	64.90	64.90	64.90	65.00s	+1.00
Mar	65.20	66.10	65.20	65.90s	+1.00
Jul	67.10	67.70	67.10	67.70s	+1.00
Sep	67.90	68.60	67.90	68.60s	+1.00

Sales: estimated 3,698.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	52.25	52.80	52.02	52.48	+0.60
May	53.10	53.40	52.85	53.35	+0.49
Jul	53.50	53.95	53.50	53.95	+0.52
Oct	54.75	54.85	54.50	b54.75	+0.20
Dec	55.45	55.70	55.25	55.70	+0.37
Mar	.	.	.	b56.10	.

Sales: 5,050.
b-bid.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	3.90	4.10	3.87	3.97	+0.22
Apr	4.35	4.48	4.20	4.25	+0.05
May	4.85	5.05	4.77	4.90	+0.31
Nov	5.85	5.10	5.05	5.09	+0.87
May	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.35	+0.19

Saels: 6,357

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	103.30	105.20	102.75	105.20	+3.00
Mar	103.90	105.45	103.25	105.45	+3.00
May	103.80	105.45	103.40	105.45	+3.05
Jul	103.50	105.70	103.30	105.70	+3.00
Sep	103.60	105.80	103.6	b105.70	+2.90
Nov	101.50	104.25	101.50	104.25	+3.25
Jan	90.50	92.40	90.50	92.40	+2.90
Mar	91.00	91.85	91.00	b91.75	.

Sales: 2,500.
b-bid.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	465.20	467.60	465.20	466.80s	+1.00
Jan	466.90	468.30	466.90	467.60s	+0.0
Mar	472.20	475.40	472.20	473.90s	+0.90
May	478.20	481.60	478.20	480.20s	+1.00
Jul	484.50	487.70	484.50	486.50s	+1.10
Sep	490.80	494.00	490.80	492.80s	+1.10
Dec	502.30	502.50	501.70	502.30s	+1.20
Mar	512.20	514.50	511.50	511.90s	+1.30
May	518.60	518.60	517.30	518.30s	+1.30
Jul	525.30	525.30	523.30	524.80s	+1.40
Sep	531.40	531.80	531.40	531.30s	+1.40n

Sales estimated: 10,500.
s-settling

CHICAGO FUTURES
Dec. 16, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.55¼	2.57½	2.55¼	2.55½	—.01
Mar	2.66½	2.66¾	2.64½	2.64¾	—.01
May	2.71	2.71	2.68½	2.68¾	—.01½
Jul	2.74½	2.75	2.73	2.73¼	—.00½
Sep	2.79	1.80	2.78	2.78½	—.00½
Dec	2.86	2.86¾	2.85¼	2.85½	—.00¾

CORN (5,000 bu)

Not Available

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	5.98	6.02	5.91	5.92½	—.06¼
Mar	6.05	6.10	5.99½	6.00¼	—.06¼
May	6.14	6.15	6.05	6.05½	—.06¼
Jul	6.15	6.19	6.10	6.10½	—.05¼
Aug	6.11½	6.17	6.08	6.08	—.05¼
Sep	5.98	6.02	5.94½	5.94½	—.03½
Nov	5.94	5.97¾	5.90½	5.91½	—.03¼
Jan	6.00	6.01½	5.97½	5.97½	—.03

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	22.50	22.50	21.90	22.22	—.31
Jan	22.15	22.20	21.76	21.95	—.35
Mar	21.95	21.95	21.56	21.72	—.25
May	21.60	21.75	21.30	21.48	—.27
Jul	21.40	21.50	21.10	21.35	—.10
Aug	21.20	21.30	21.05	21.20	—.13
Sep	20.95	20.95	20.80	20.85	—.25
Oct	20.50	20.55	20.40	20.42	—.13

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	160.50	161.00	159.00	159.30	+.30
Jan	160.00	161.40	158.80	159.30	+.40
Mar	162.00	163.00	161.00	161.20	—.20
May	164.50	165.50	163.00	163.30	—.80
Jul	167.50	168.00	166.00	166.30	—1.10
Aug	168.00	168.50	167.50	168.00	—1.00
Sep	166.50	166.50	165.20	165.20	—.80
Oct	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	465.00	467.50	465.00	466.50	+.50
Jan	.	.	.	466.50	—1.00
Feb	469.50	472.50	469.00	470.10	—.60
Apr	476.80	478.50	475.00	476.00	—.80
Jun	481.80	484.70	481.50	482.20	—.70
Aug	488.50	491.00	488.00	488.08	—1.00
Oct	494.50	496.80	494.30	494.50	—1.00
Dec	500.50	503.50	500.50	501.00	—.80
Feb	507.00	510.50	507.06	507.00	—1.20
Apr	513.50	517.30	513.50	513.50	—1.10
Jun	519.90	523.00	519.90	520.00	—1.00
Aug	526.30	529.50	526.30	526.50	—1.00
Oct	533.00	536.00	533.00	533.50	—.50
Dec	539.50	542.50	539.50	539.50	—1.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	43.20	43.35	43.15	43.32	+.25
Jan	42.00	42.30	42.00	42.20	+.28
Feb	40.85	41.25	40.80	41.20	+.57
Apr	40.37	40.75	40.37	40.67	+.30
Jun	41.92	42.10	41.92	42.07	+.25
Aug	42.25	42.32	42.22	42.32	+.22
Oct	42.10	42.17	42.05	42.15	+.23
Dec	42.82	42.90	42.72	42.72	+.07
Jan	.	.	.	42.92	.

Sales: Dec 1456; Jan 497; Feb 3402; April 1116; June 560; Aug 180; Oct 48; Dec 44; Jan 0.

Open interest: Dec 3560; Jan 3579; Feb 20332; April 10785; June 7450; Aug 3091; Oct 1726; Dec 1341; Jan 38.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	45.40	46.05	45.35	45.92	+
Feb	40.30	41.45	40.25	41.17	+.20
Apr	35.60	36.45	35.57	36.07	+.62
Jun	37.05	37.67	37.05	37.50	+.60
Jul	37.35	37.75	37.20	37.57	+.47
Aug	35.55	35.97	35.55	35.87	+.47
Oct	33.55	33.92	33.50	33.85	+.60
Dec	33.85	34.07	33.75	34.07	+.47
Feb	35.70	35.70	35.50	35.70	+.95

Sales: Dec 1599; Feb 6310; April 1616; June 361; July 119; Aug 72; Oct 26; Dec 7; Feb 1.

Open interest: Dec 3076; Feb 8674; April 3667; June 1719; July 733; Aug 469; Oct 604; Dec 189; Feb 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	51.00	51.60	51.00	51.50	—.10
Jan	46.00	47.10	46.10	46.10	—.65
Mar	43.40	43.60	42.80	43.00	—.40
Apr	40.70	41.10	40.35	40.80	—.10
May	41.30	41.30	40.85	41.25	+.05
Jun	.	.	.	43.10	.

Sales: Dec 12; Jan 237; March 37; April 18; May 13; June 0.

Open interest: Dec 118; Jan 842; March 287; April 119; May 195; June 13.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	50.50	52.05	50.45	52.05	+2.00
Mar	49.65	51.20	49.65	51.20	+2.00
May	49.75	51.42	49.70	51.37	+1.95
Jul	49.80	51.32	49.80	51.12	+1.57
Aug	48.10	49.00	47.90	49.00	+1.48

Sales: Feb 2919; March 507; May 462; Jul 219; Aug 16.

Open interest: Feb 6152; March 2222; May 1552; Jul 944; Aug 248.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD
100-Troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	160.00	160.60	159.60	160.10	—.30
Mar	162.00	163.10	161.70	162.50	
Jun	164.90	166.40	164.90	165.60	
Sep	168.80	169.70	168.30	169.00	+.30
Dec	171.90	173.50	171.90	173.00	+.50
Mar	175.30	177.00	175.30	176.80	+.90
Jun	.			180.00	+2.40
Sep	.	.	.	183.50	+2.50

Sales: Dec 73; March 2625; June 792; Sep 30; Dec 10; March 10; June 0; Sep 0.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton.) (Silver in pence per troy ounce.)

Dec. 16, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	685 - 686	679 - 679.50
3 months	699.50- 700.50	694 - 694.50
Cathodes: spot	675 - 676	667.50- 668.50
3 months	689 - 690	682.50- 683
Tin: spot	6,900 -6,910	6,900 -6,920
3 months	6,740 -6,745	6,715 -6,720
Lead: spot	372 - 373	373 - 374
3 months	375.75- 377	376 - 376.50
Zinc: spot	297.50- 298	293 - 294
3 months	304.50- 305	308 - 301
Silver: spot	252.40- 252.60	250.30- 250.50
3 months	256.70- 256.80	254.50- 254.60

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

Dec. 16, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,025	1,023	(1,023-Value)	—7
May	1,050	—	1,041-1,050	—16
Jul	—	—	1,050-1,070	—10
Aug	1,075	—	(1,078-Value)	—2
Oct	—	—	1,126-1,140	—14
Nov	—	—	1,120-1,130	—10
Dec	—	—	1,140-1,150	Unch.
Mar	1,170	—	1,160-1,175	Unq.
11 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
L..	1,870	—	1,840-1,890	Unch.
Mar	1,760	1,745	1,745-1,750	Unch.
May	1,715	—	1,700-1,715	—5
Jul	—	—	1,650 —	Unch.
Sep	—	—	1,620 —	+20
Dec	—	—	1,530 —	Unch.
40 lots of 10 tons.				

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-27

Adams Drg	MacDonal	Roch GasE
Carborun	Meredith Cp	Scott Fores
Castle Cke	MGM	Seafirst
Congolm Cp	Murphy Oil	StPacCp n
FlaEasCst	Nat Can	Thompn JW
Gray Drug	Omark Ind	Timeln pf1.58
Holiday Inn	Parker Drill	Times Mirr
Intercti Div	ParkerPen	VaEP 4.80pf
LFECp pfA	PerfecComp	Zapata Cp

NEW LOWS— 28

AtlasCp	GlfWind wt	OccidP 4pf
Beker Ind	Gulf Oil	Pullman
Benefl 5pf	IllPw 4.20pf	Purex pf
Borman	LouLd Exp	StJoe Min
Camp Soup	MarthnMf n	Superscpe
CentrnData	McDermott w	Tishm Rlty
ColGas pfB	MorganJP	Un Camp
CorngGlW	Occiden Pet	VaEP 2.90pf
Giant PCem	Occl 2.16pf	Occl 3.60pf
Greyhnd wt		

Swiss Output Rises

BERN, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Switzerland's industrial production index rose to a provisional 145 in the third quarter, 7 per cent above the level a year earlier, the government reported.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 16

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[...]	5¼	Setas	.30	3.8	12	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
[...]	4⅝	Srvisco	.30	5.9	5	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
[...]	3¼	Servo			48	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[...]	3⅛	ShaerS	.25e	6.1	6	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
[...]	10⅞	Sharon	1	8.0	5	21	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ½
[...]	7⅝	Shawln	.50b	6.5	7	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
[...]	1⅝	ShelrR				15	2	2	2	— ⅛
[...]	[...]	ShonanO				11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
[...]	2⅜	Shopwell			15	99	u 3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ¾
[...]	15½	Shoubt	1.20	5.3	7	2	22½	22½	22½	
[...]	5⅝	Sierrcin	.20	1.6	9	15	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
[...]	6½	Sifcolnd	.50	7.1	8	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
[...]	6¼	Sigma	.24	2.9	6	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
[...]	2⅝	SikesCp A				24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[...]	8⅞	Silcinc	.24	2.1	4	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
[...]	2⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.9	16	7	u 4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
[...]	1⅜	Simplex			9	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
[...]	1⅞	Solitron			9	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
[...]	4⅝	SonderB	.32	3.0	5	3	10½	10½	10½	
[...]	7⅛	Soundsn	.40	2.6	6	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
13½	11⅝	SCEd pf1.02		8.1		450	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅞	12	SCEd pf1.06		8.6		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¾
14⅝	12	SCEd pf1.08		8.6		13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
15⅝	13¼	SCEd pf1.19		8.2		25	15¼	14¾	14½	— ⅜
26⅞	20½	SCEd pf 2		7.7		z100	26	26	26	— ¾
19⅝	16⅞	SCEd pf1.45		8.2		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
19	16	SCEd pf1.30		7.1		6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
28¾	25¾	SCEd pf2.30		8.5		4	27	27	27	
27¾	25¼	SCEd pf2.21		8.5		12	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
108	99¼	SCEd pf8.70		8.5		2	102	102	102	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	SwfGFin	.40	6.3	5	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅞
10⅝	5⅛	SpecifyR			6	2	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	
8⅝	6	Spector			8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5	2⅞	Spectro			6	1	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅛	2½	Spencer	.13	2.8	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3½	SpenFd	.08j		3	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	4⅜	Splentex	.24	4.7	6	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	14	StCoosa	1.10	6.2	4	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3	StdMetl	.231	3.8	10	112	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
⅞	⅛	StdPrud wt				750	⅛ d	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
33	24¼	StdShr	.92t	3.5		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
14⅞	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.7	8	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	5¼	StarAv				3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅞	1	Stardust				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	12⅞	StarrtHo	.36	2.7	4	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8½	4⅞	Steelmt	.24b	4.5	21	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
24⅞	15⅝	StepnCh	.72	3.0	8	73	u24¼	23½	24	+1
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl			8	9	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3	1⅝	SterlExt	.10	4.2	9	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	Steveckn[...]			5	43	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	6⅞	StrutW	.33b	3.3	6	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	SbeAnd	.24	7.1	6	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	¾	Summit			6	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	3⅜	SunCityI	.25	6.5	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16¼	SunElec	.80	3.0	19	24	27	26½	26½	— ¼
22⅝	11⅝	Sundnc	.30	1.4	95	84	22	21½	22	+ ½
17½	13⅝	SupFdS	.40	3.0	6	5	13½	d13¼	13¼	— ½
4⅛	3	Supercr	.15	4.3	6	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Supind	.20b	2.5	6	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8	5	SupSurg	.14	2.2	5	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Susqueh			11	40	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Susqh pf	1	5.6		52	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1⅝	5-16	SutrMtg wt				4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Synlov	.30b	6.3	475	4	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16	Syntex	.50	2.3	11	271	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
11½	5	SystEng			29	51	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
T										
9½	6⅝	TEC	.40b	5.4	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	TFI			6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	6⅞	TandyB	1.70e	22.	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1½	⅝	TechSym				9	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp			15	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.48r	17.	4	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	4	Tectro	.16	3.2	4	5	5	5	5	
19⅝	12⅝	TelonR	.851			5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅝	7	TeleCm	.48	5.6	5	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	14¼	Teleflex	.53b	2.5	9	7	20	20	20	
11⅞	10⅛	Telscl	.43	4.0	11	21	10½	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Tenna	.08a	4.3		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	Tenneco wt				91	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	1½	Tenney			13	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Tensor			8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	11⅛	Teradyn			13	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	TerraC	.80	8.4	3	49	9⅝	d 9⅝	9½	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	TetraT			11	19	14	13⅞	14	
59	54	TxPL pf4.56		8.0		z100	57	57	57	—1
8⅝	5⅝	Texstr	.15e	1.7	9	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Textron wt				1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Thoms	.30e	.9	10	27	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCp				22	⅝	⅝	⅝	+3-16
5⅛	2⅝	ThreeD	.79t	26.	3	6	3	3	3	
14⅞	6½	Torltm	.20e	1.4	3	11	14⅝	14½	14½	
3⅞	1⅝	Tidwell			8	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Tiffanyl	.20	3.3	6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27	18⅛	Tokheim	1	4.3	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	TotalPet	.05e	.5	9	111	11	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	TotPet wt				19	4⅛	4 1-16	4 1-16	—1-16
22¾	13⅞	Total pf	.70	3.2		4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
3⅛	2	TownCtry				7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	2	TransLux			7	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Tredwy	.10	2.9	5	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	TriStMtr	.90	5.7	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	TriaCp	.10e	1.4	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	5⅝	Trico	.10e	1.0	11	325	u10⅝	9	10⅛	+ ⅞
3⅛	1⅝	TuboM	.031	1.0		4	3	3	3	
4½	3	TwinFr	.10e	2.6	1	38	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
U										
3⅞	3⅛	UIP	.20	5.5	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1½	UNA	.05e	2.9	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	URS	.24	5.3	7	7	4½	4½	4½	
6½	2	UVInd wt				17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10	6⅝	Unimax			10	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4¼	Unimax pf				26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	UnAlrPd	.56b	5.3	7	3	10½	10½	10½	
⅛	1-32	UnBrd wt				668	1-16	1-32	1-32	—1-32
12⅞	10¼	UnCosF	.60	5.7	6	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	UnFoods			8	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp			1	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	USBcpTr				3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17⅝	11½	USFiltr	.28	2.1	8	307	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
19½	8	UnRiT	.75e	7.5	14	23	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
½	⅛	UnRiT wi				4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4½	2⅛	USRdium				8	2½	2½	2½	
56	29½	Unitek	.34	.7	19	11	52	51½	51½	— ¾
11⅛	5⅛	UnityB				20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3½	2	UnivCig	.05	1.4	4	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	UnivCont				12	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	11½	UnivRs	.30	2.3	10	62	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
14	8¼	UnivRu	.60	5.0	4	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
V										
7⅝	5½	Valers			7	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Valspar	.28	4.7	6	23	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2⅛	2	ValueL	.31e	.4		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	8⅞	VanDrn	.60	5.3	6	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
16½	12	Veeco	.28a	1.9	7	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Vernitrn			8	26	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Vertiple			9	3	1	1	1	
4	1	Vesely			63	5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	VintageE				54	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	VisualG	.10	3.3	6	5	3½	3	3	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Vol Mer	.10e	4.0	13	5	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
17½	9⅛	Voplex	.48	4.6		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4½	2⅝	VulcnCp	.10e	3.2	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
W-X-Y-Z										
3⅝	2⅛	WTC	.10	3.5	10	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	19⅛	WUI	1	3.0	8	113	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅛	Wackhi	.40	5.3	7	15	7½	7⅛	7½	
3⅛	1⅝	WadelEq				1	2	2	2	
9⅝	6½	Walnoco			16	862	u10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+1½
25⅛	19⅛	Walco	.50b	2.2	5	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛	WaltcS	.20e	2.9	4	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
15½	13	Wang	.04b	.3	13	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Wang B	.14	1.4	10	63	10	9⅝	10	
8⅛	5⅛	Wards Co			4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6½	3¼	WarnC pf	.05	1.1		14	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	
6⅝	2½	WshHm	.10	3.5	3	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
36	21½	WshPost	.36	1.0	10	5	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	WRIT	1.80	7.5	15	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
5½	3½	Walsco	.30	6.3	10	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Walman			8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	5½	WeldTuA			10	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	6.7	125	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1	WellsBen				52	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	WstChP	.40	7.1		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Whitakr	.40	7.4	12	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Whitehall			8	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
⅝	½	Whittakr wt				70	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¼	2⅝	Wichita			23	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Wmhous	.40	4.3	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4½	3	WilsnB	.30	9.6	7	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Wincorp	.30	2.8	32	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	7⅛	Winkim	.40	5.2	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2½	1	WinstnM				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3¼	Woodind				5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
1 3-16	⅝	WoolLt	.06e	5.5		2	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
13⅝	6⅛	WorcstC			7	40	13	13⅛	13	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WorkWear	.36	6.3	8	39	u 6	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Wraihr	.05e	.5	9	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
⅝	⅛	WrightH				9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	Wynnin	.40	2.7	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15	10⅝	WymBn	.56	4.9	8	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	ZeroCo	.40	3.5	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Zimmer	.24	2.3	9	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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An advertising campaign in the International Herald Tribune costs less than in any other international medium.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 15, 1977

[...]s in Canadian funds. [...] in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abitibi	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
[...]ico E	$5⅞	5¼	5⅝	
[...]ra Ind A	$5½	5⅜	5½	
[...] Gas A	$16	15⅝	16	
[...] Nat	$41	41	41	+ 1
[...]mex	$11	11	11	
[...] Bonza	$44½	41⅛	43	+ 1
[...]res W	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
[...] C pr	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
[...] A	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
[...] Can	$17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
[...]ster C	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
[...] N S	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
[...] Cop A	$13½	13¼	13½	— ⅜
[...]k Bros	$7⅛	7	7	
[...]or Res	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
[...]malea	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
[...]neda	112	108	110	— 2
[...]da M	$12	11½	12	+ ¼
[...]ger	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
[...]FP	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
[...] Phone	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
[...]nswk	355	340	355	+ 5
[...] Auto	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
[...] Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
[...]E A	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
[...] Frv	$9½	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
[...] Pow A	$37¼	37	37	— ⅜
[...]ndo	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
[...]lar West	$14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
[...]eakrs C	$19	18½	19	+ 1
[...] Perm	$18⅝	18½	18½	
[...] Trust A	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
[...]ting	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
[...]blesy A	$13½	13½	13½	
[...] Cel	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
[...]E	$24	24	24	+ ½
[...] Bk Com	$24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ½
[...] Tire A	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
[...]tilities	$15⅛	15	15	
[...] Oil	$17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
[...]ar	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
[...]ese	287	281	287	+ 2
[...]an D	$21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅞
[...]	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
[...]oliday I	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
[...] Bldg	335	335	335	— 5
[...] Distrb	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
[...] Gas	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
[...]at Ind	$5⅝	5	5⅛	
[...] Fardy	290	275	280	+ 5
[...]est	430	425	430	+ 5
[...]gnl	330	325	330	+ 5

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
19410	Crush Intl	$10	9½	10	+ 1
3200	Cyprus	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
1943	Denison	$51⅞	51	51⅞	+1⅜
2900	Dicknsn	$5	475	495	+ 5
3250	Dofasco A	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
26850	Dom Store	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
1235	Du Pont	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
650	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3371	East Mal	310	305	310	+ 5
1900	Electro A	221	221	221	— 4
450	Emco	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10430	Falcon C	450	435	445	+15
13652	Fibrg Nik A	$19⅝	18¼	19	+ ⅜
13515	Fed Ind A	$7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
100	Fed Pion	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
280	Ford Cnda	$79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ¼
850	Francana	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
5033	G M Res	450	440	440	—10
100	G Distrb A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2450	G Distrb w	150	150	150	
10705	Gibraltar	445	430	440	+ 5
5000	Graft G	$21½	21½	21½	+ ½
5450	Granduc	69	66	69	+ 2
1269	Gt Oil Sds	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
860	GL Paper	$22⅛	22	22	
150	Gt W Life	$65	65	65	
3570	Greyhnd	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
4765	Hambro C	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
300	H Group A	360	360	360	
700	Hard Crp A	283	280	280	— 5
1675	Hawker A	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
324	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
1807	H Bay Co	$18⅝	18½	18½	
5800	IAC	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
100	Indal	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24	Indusmin	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
300	Inglis	$9	9	9	
100	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3900	Inter-City	$7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
450	Int Mogul	405	405	405	+ 5
7045	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	14⅝	15	
1600	Inv Grp A	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2650	Jannock A	$12	12	12	— ⅛
50	Jannock B	$12	12	12	
143450	Kaiser Re	$14¼	14	14	— ⅛
250	Kelsey H	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
17190	Kerr A A	$14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
75957	Koffler A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9416	Labatt A	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
75	Lab Min	$31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
7300	Lacana	340	335	340	
1700	LOnt Cem	330	320	330	+15
12000	LL Lac	220	210	212	+ 7
250	Lob Co A	370	365	365	+ 5
850	Lob Co B	375	370	370	—10
120	Loeb M	475	475	475	
750	MICC	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7725	Mclan H A	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
46350	MB Ltd	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10395	Malgmi A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
700	McGraw H	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Met Stor A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9489	Moore	$30	29⅝	29⅞	
2800	Murphy	$11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
966	Nat Trust	$16⅛	16	16	
7706	Noranda A	$24	23⅝	24	+ ½
149273	Norcen	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
4830	NTecm B w	$9½	9	9⅛	+ ½
200	Nowsco W	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
96050	Oakwood P	$5⅛	485	5⅛	
14100	Ocelot B	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1400	Orchan A	180	172	180	+ 9
5700	Oshawa A	475	470	475	+ 5
4700	Pamour A	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
11100	PanCan P	$35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
100	Patino N V	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24250	Pembina	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1500	Petrofina	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2160	Pine Point	$23½	23	23½	+1⅛
6500	Pitts C	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
4350	Placer	$22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
3100	Ram	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7100	Redpath A	$17	17	17	
500	Reed Oslr A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
700	Relchhold	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13082	Revnu Prp	75	74	75	
900	Rothman	$16	15½	16	
200	Scotts A	$9½	9½	9½	
26790	Shell Can	$17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
23103	Sherritt A	$5⅛	490	5⅛	+22
4000	Siebens	$26	25	25	— 1
2650	Simpsons	495	490	495	+ 5
16025	Simpson S	$7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
800	Slater Stl	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1000	Southm A	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
210	St Brodcst	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13875	Stelco A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
2080	Steep R	245	240	245	+15
500	Teck Cor A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
200	Teck Cor B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
400	Teledyne	$67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
9625	Tex Can	$40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅜
3545	Thom N A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9826	Tor Dm Bk	$17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
11995	Torstar B	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
4186	Traders A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5975	Trns Ml A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
247312	TrCan PL	$15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
15997	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9250	Union Oil	$15½	15⅝	15⅛	
400	U Keno	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1000	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6500	Upp Can	300	290	298	+ 8
650	Vestgron	$10⅛	10½	10½	
2850	Voyager P	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
539	Weldwod	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5833	Wstburne	$18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
1020	West Mine	315	310	310	— 5
590	Weston	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
1850	Woodwd A	$16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
12700	Yk Bear	$5	480	480	—20
40300	Yukon C	220	215	220	+ 8

Total sales 5,281,348 shares

Montreal Stocks

[...] in Canadian funds. [...] in cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
[...] Mont	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
[...]c Res	$8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
[...] Cem	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
[...] TextA	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
[...]-Metro	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
[...]sco	$30	30	30	— ⅛
[...]r Fin	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
[...] Trst	$14	14	14	
[...]er Cp	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
[...] Co	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
[...] Bnk	$25⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1½
[...]rst A	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
[...]s	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

[...]ales 591,584 shares.

[Euro]pean Markets

[Yest]erday's closing prices (in local currencies)

[Amster]dam: [...] 21.70; [...] 107.20; [...] 329.50; [...] 68.70; [...] 79; [...] 20.10; [...] 126; [...] 46; [...] 110.60; [...] 22.50; [...] 113; [...] 100.10; [...] 55; [...] 26.80; [...] 170; [...] 119; [...] 132.78; [...] 123.50; [...] 140; [...] 45.78

[Brus]sels: [...] 1,780; [...] 1,496; [...] 355; [...] 6,520; [...] 1,885; [...] 2,485; [...] 3,650; [...] 1,202; [...] 1,850; [...] 2,600; [...] 724

[Frank]furt: [...] 86.30; [...] 138.10; [...] 133.50; [...] 219; [...] 66.30; [...] 322; [...] 147; [...] 298.70; [...] 241; [...] 128.80; [...] 42.80; [...] 358; [...] 237.20; [...] 166.50; [...] 107; [...] 156.50; [...] 236.50; [...] 125; [...] 189.50; [...] 269.50; [...] 291.20; [...] 333.80; [...] 178; [...] 173; [...] 201.50

[...]: [...] 2.70; [...] 8.32; [...] 2.16; [...] 4.73; [...] 1.01; [...] 2.15; [...] 1.01; [...] 2.78; [...] 0.79; [...] 0.60; [...] 0.49; [...] 0.54; [...] 1.30; [...] 1.13; [...] 3.88; [...] 4.75; [...] 1.71; [...] 0.88; [...] 1.78; [...] 2.69; [...] 615.50; [...] 2.68; [...] 5.71

London	
Gold Fields	1.72
Gl Un St	3.06
Guinness	1.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.60
Hudson Bay	$12.50
Imp Chem	3.55
Imps	0.71
Mark&Spen	1.56
Metal Box	2.86
Nichols	0.77
Plessey	0.93
Rand Mines	8.41
Rank Org	2.44
Royal Dutch	42.50
R.T.Z.	1.81
Shell	5.18
Thorn (A)	3.54
Tube Invest	3.43
Union Carb	2.59
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	0.35⅞
West Deep	$9.25
West Drief	$25.50
West Hold	$18.50
West Min	1.03
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.13

Milan	
Bastogi	370
ERBA	610
ErcMarelli	145
Fiat	1,897
Finsider	70.25
Generali	34,650
IFI	2,025
Italgas	524
Italsider	96
LaRinas	39
Montedis	120
Olivetti	870
Pirelli	1,920
Snia Visco	410

Paris	
Air Liquide	245
Alimentaire	85
Aquitaine	330.10
BSN	403
Carrefour	1,317
Cim Lafarge	146
Cie Bancaire	280
CFP	98.30
CGE	255.80
CCF	98
Ferodo	375
Imétal	55.80
L'Oréal	605
Mach Bull	24.60
Michelin	1,152
Moët-Henn	349
Moulinex	167.50
Parisbas	159
PUK	76.10
Penarroya	35.00
Perrier	139
Peugeot	272
Rh Poulenc	54.50
Sacilor	15.10
St Gobain	117.50
Suez	206
Télémécan	635
Thomson	130.20
Usinor	14.90

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,435
Buehrle	2,490
B Boveri	1,675
Ciba Geigy	1,265
Cr Suisse	2,250
Fischer	780
HofRochN	9,050
Nestlé	3,720
Sandoz	4,025
Sté B Suisse	440
Sulzer	2,870
U.B. Suisse	3,375

b—Bid.

[Lond]on Commodities

(In sterling per metric ton)

Dec. 16, 1977

[...]	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
[...]	123.75	123.50-123.90	124.75-124.85
[...]	129.40	129.40-129.75	130.80-130.85
[...]	132.20	132.30-132.50	133.70-133.75
[...]	134.70	135.75-138.85	137.05-137.10
[...]	137.70	137.65-137.70	139.25-139.75
[...]	140.75	141.60-141.75	142.80-143
[...]	145	144 -145	145.60-145.65
[...] 50 tons.			
[...]	2060	2065 -2070	2091 -2095
[...]	1931	1931 -1934	1937 -1940
[...]	1800	1803 -1805	1810 -1812
[...]	1750	1755 -1758	1758 -1759
[...]	1717	1720 -1725	1722 -1725
[...]	1670	1675 -1680	1680 -1685
[...]	1625	1636 -1640	1636 -1640
[...] 30 tons.			
[...]	1814	1840 -1850	1864 -1865
[...]	1671	1693 -1695	1721 -1722
[...]	1576	1600 -1692	1622 -1625
[...]	1530	1530 -1555	1574 -1575
[...]	1515	1530 -1540	1545 -1550
[...]	1480	1480 -1510	1515 -1525
[...]	1455	1450 -1520	1485 -1515
[...] 5 tons.			

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 16, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅝	4⅝
AFAProt	6	7
AID Inc	15	16
AVM Cp	2⅝	2⅞
AddisnW	8⅝	8⅝
AdvRoss	2⅝	3⅛
Alberts	11⅝	12½
AlexAlex	51½	52
Allcolnc	14⅛	15⅛
AllynB	15⅛	15⅝
AFinCo	15⅛	16⅛
AFurnit	2½	2⅝
AGreet	13⅛	13⅝
AMicros	13⅛	13⅝
ATvCom	33	34
AWelding	12⅝	13⅛
Amterre	2	2 3-16
Anadite	5¼	5⅛
AnheusB	19⅛	20⅛
AnfaCp	5⅝	6½
ArdMay	1⅝	2⅛
ArkWGs	17⅛	18
AsdCoin	21⅝	22
AtlGasLt	15⅝	15⅝
BairdAt	5	5⅛
BangHE	15⅛	15⅝
BkamRt	11⅛	11⅝
BasicRs	7⅝	7⅝
BassettF	18⅝	19⅛
BaylsMk	8⅝	8⅝
Beeline	6⅝	7⅛
BetzLab	32	32⅝
BibbCo	8⅝	9⅛
BirdSon	30	31½
Birtchr	1½	1⅝
BlkHillP	23⅝	23⅛
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅝
Brinks	5⅝	6⅛
BrookS	28½	29½
BrwTom	38⅛	39⅛
Brwning	9	11
Buckbee	3⅝	4⅛
Buckeye	11⅝	11⅝
BurnupS	4⅛	4½
CalWtSv	30½	32
CampbCh	4⅝	5⅛
CanradH	2	2½
CapSwCp	5⅝	6
CapInAir	2	2⅝
Captech	6⅝	7⅛
CareCp	3⅝	4½
CenVtPS	15⅛	15⅝
ChmLea	15⅛	16⅛
ChesUtI	10⅝	11½
CircleF	6	7
CltzUtA	34⅝	35⅛
CltzUtB	32⅛	33
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	11	11½
ColuVent	½	1⅛
ComCIH	15	15½
CmlShr	23⅝	24
CmwTel	30½	32
ConnGen	51⅝	51⅝
ConPap	32⅛	33⅛
Crawfd	18	18⅛
CrossCo	35¼	36
CultrFed	1	1⅛
DanlyM	18½	19½
DataDLb	5	5⅝
Data 100	10⅛	10⅝
DaylMal	24½	25½
Decorin	2½	3
DeklbAg	20¼	21¼
DeLuxC	25	25⅛
DelCanT	13	14
DetIntB	23	23½
DeweyEl	1	1½
DiaCrys	16	16⅛
DixnCru	22	23½
Docutel	3⅝	3⅝
DollrGn	11⅝	12
Donldgn	23¼	24
DorchGs	11⅛	12
DoyleDB	19⅝	20⅛
DunkinD	9⅝	10
Duriron	19	20
Eberline	5⅛	5⅝
EconLab	23⅝	24⅛
ElPasEl	11⅝	12
ElderBe	6	6⅛
EleNucl	6	6⅛
ElModul	3⅝	4⅛
EnrDev	16	16⅛
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	16⅝	17⅝
EthanAl	18	18⅛
FabrIT	1	1⅛
FidUnLf	26½	27
Fingrhf	7½	7⅝
FtBkSys	36	36½
FtBostn	18	18⅝
FtEmpSt	7½	8
FtWnFin	2⅝	2⅝
Flicker	11⅛	12⅛
FlaWatU	½	⅞
ForestO	19½	19⅞
Formigli	2	2½
FrankCp	7½	8
FrankEl	14⅝	14⅝
Frndlce	12⅝	13⅛
GnRlEst	6	6⅛
GnReins	162	166
GovEFn	10⅝	11⅛
GraCHs	16½	17¼
GreenMt	12⅛	13⅛
GreyAdv	27½	29½
Glfintst	17⅝	18⅛
Gyrodyn	2⅝	3⅛
HrpRow	14⅛	14⅝
HartfNt	14	14½
HenredF	19⅝	20½
Hobbm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	14⅛	12⅛
HorizRs	½	1
HudsPap	25½	27
HyattCp	9	9⅝
HyattInt	5⅝	5⅞
IndNucl	4	4⅝
Infraind	2⅝	3
IntelCp	45	46½
IntrcEnr	9½	10½
Intermk	4⅝	5⅛
IntmtGs	17¼	17¾
InBkWsh	6⅝	7
IwaSoUt	26⅝	27⅛
JamWPr	5⅝	6⅛
Jamsby	12½	13¾
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	15	15⅝
KaisStl pf	19	19¼
Kalvar	1⅛	1½
KamanA	29¼	30½
KampAm	7½	8
KateGre	⅜	⅞
Kaysam	6	7
KearnyT	10	10⅝
KellyS	40¼	41
Keuffel	13½	14½
KeyeFib	16½	16⅞
KeyCusF	5	5½
KeysInt	17⅝	18⅛
Kinglnt	4⅛	5⅝
KnapeV	16⅝	17¼
Lancein	25⅝	26½
LandRes	1⅛	1⅝
LaneCo	18⅛	19⅛
LtdStor	24¼	25
LinBcst	25	25½
Logeirn	6⅛	7⅛
MadsGE	16⅝	17⅛
MajorRt	⅜	15-16
Mallkrt	31½	32½
MetAssls	9⅝	10¼
MauiLP	13⅝	14¼
McCorm	16⅛	16⅝
McQuay	17½	18⅛
MerdInv	2	3
MidsxW	21½	22½
MdldCap	2½	2⅞
MidlRes	5-16	⅜
MidlBks	23⅝	24⅝
Millipr	24¼	24⅝
MissVIG	17⅝	18⅝
MontCol	4⅝	4⅝
MooreS	12⅝	13¼
MoorePd	14	15⅛
orgRes	SHRDLU	
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	13⅝	13⅝
MotchM	11	12
MotClob	6¼	6
Mueller	16¼	17¼
NaragCp	13⅝	14⅝
NatGOil	15	16
NatLibty	7⅝	7⅝
NSecRsh	5⅛	5⅝
NwideRE	7⅝	8⅝
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅝
Nielsn A	21⅝	22⅝
Nielsn B	22	22⅝
NoCarGs	11⅝	12
NoEOl un	46	46⅝
NwtNGs	10⅝	10⅝
NwstPS	18⅝	19⅛
Noxell	17	17½
OgilvyM	41½	42½
OhFerro	8⅝	9⅛
OtterTP	21	21½
OversAir	4⅝	5⅛
PCA Int	10⅝	11⅝
PabstB	28⅝	29⅝
PacGaR	21	21⅝
PauleyP	5⅛	6½
PeerMf	12⅝	13½
PenaEnt	16½	17
PeterHH	16¼	17
Petrolit	31	32
Petilbon	22¼	23⅝
PiedAvt	5⅝	6¼
PierceSS	4⅝	4⅝
Pinkrtn	26½	27¼
PionHIB	19¼	19⅝
Plastine	2	3
PogoPd	14½	14⅝
Possis	⅞	1⅛
Progro	1⅛	1⅝
PbSvNC	10⅝	11¼
PuriBen	16⅝	17½
PutDCap	6½	6⅝
Qualitng	2⅛	2⅝
RagenPr	5¼	5⅝
Rahall	19½	20½
Raychm	50	52
Raymnd	21¼	22¼
RecgEqp	7½	7⅞
RoadEx	28⅝	29½
RobbMy	21¼	22¼
Roselon	2½	3¼
Rouse	7⅝	8
RusStov	12½	13
Sadller	2½	3
ScanDat	⅞	1⅛
ScrippH	33½	35½
SeisDelt	4	4⅝
SevenUp	25⅛	26½
Shawmt	27¼	28⅛
SnpOnTl	28½	29⅛
SolldStS	4⅛	5⅛
SCalWtr	14	14⅝
SwGaCp	11⅛	11½
SwElSv	16⅝	17½
Standyn	30	30⅝
StdRegls	21⅝	22½
StanHP	15	16
SterlSt	5	5½
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	7½	7½
TIME DC	5⅞	6⅛
TacoBell	22	22½
Tampax	35⅛	36⅛
TechPub	27⅝	29⅛
TecumP	54½	56½
Tenpant	31	33
Tiffany	13	13½
Tiprary	13⅝	14¼
ToscoCp	4⅝	5⅛
TrnsOcO	13	13⅝
TricoPd	41⅛	42⅛
TrltnOG	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	18⅛	19
UnMcGil	8	9
US Surg	12⅝	13⅛
US Trck	13	13½
UVaBsh	20⅝	21⅛
UpPenP	19¼	20
ValyGas	10⅛	10½
VanDusA	11	11⅛
VanceSn	5⅝	5⅝
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	20⅝	21½
WadsPb	29⅝	30⅝
WsgNGs	15⅛	15⅝
WebbRs	13⅝	14
WghtWa	13⅛	13⅝
Waldtrn	1⅛	1⅝
WlgtnMg	7⅝	8⅛
WellsGa	4⅛	4⅝
WinMlg		
WstmdCl	3 1-16	3 7-16
WoodLot	43½	44¼
WWEngy	25½	26¼
WrightW	4⅞	5¼
ZionUta	6⅞	7¼
	27½	28½

European Gold Markets

Dec. 16, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	159.25	160.00	+1.15
Zurich	159.825	159.875	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	162.67	164.86	+1.26

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	7⅜-7½	3⅛-3¼	2½-2⅝	N.A.
2 M.	7⅛-7⅞	3⅛-3¼	2⅛-2⅞	—
3 M.	7⅛-7⅞	3⅛-3⅛	2¼-2½	—
6 M.	7⅛-7⅞	3⅛-3⅛	2½-2½	—
1 Y.	7½-7⅝	3⅛-3⅛	2⅛-2⅛	—

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	N.A.	88.40	99.30	58.30
Brussels	97.09	97.58	107.82	88.77
Frankfurt	147.15	147.10	156.60	132.11
London 30	471.90	472.10	549.20	358.60
London 500	224.68	225.23	248.32	164.45
Milan	55.78	55.41	74.05	55.03
Paris	88.10	89.80	112.90	71.60
Sydney	456.79	456.92	469.37	419.68
Tokyo (n)	362.22	357.27	390.83	350.49
Tokyo (o)	4880.45	4797.04	5287.65	4587.28
Zurich	326.40	325.40	337.50	292.83

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 16, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu E. Wks.	610
Canon	420	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	123
Dai Nip. Print.	582	Mitsubi Corp.	409
Fuji Bank	279	Mitsui Co.	307
Fuji Photo	503	Mitsukoshi	517
Hitachi	167	Nippon Elec.	203
Honda Motor	468	Sharp	357
C. Itoh	232	Shiseido	1,060
Japan Air L.	2,450	Sony Corp.	1,690
Kansai El. P.	1,070	Sumitomo Bk.	279
Kao Soap	565	Taisho Marine	260
Kirin Brewery	404	Takeda Chem.	248
Komatsu	270	Teijin	110
Kubota	264	Tokio Marine	513
Matsu Ind.	576	Toray	122
		Toyota Motor	779

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

PRESIDENT -GENERAL MANAGER INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

We are a Fortune 500 company in need of an experienced executive to direct the International and Domestic Operations for a major Scientific Instrument Division. Based in Europe, this position will develop and direct the Division's business in the world market with emphasis in the United States and Europe.

Experience must include strong general management capabilities including direct experience in finance, marketing, manufacturing, and engineering. A technical background is necessary.

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If you possess a proven record of accomplishment with the ability to understand the world market from a cultural and economic viewpoint, you may be the person we need. Send resume plus salary history in confidence to:

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OSCO — The Oil Service Company of Iran (Private Company) is a consortium of major international oil companies carrying out exploration and production operations in South West Iran on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company.

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To administer and control the commissioning of all oil capacity projects which include, expansion of existing production units, crude injection systems, close cycle gas lift systems, crude desalination units. Specialist Turbine and/or instrument experience would be an advantage, and candidates should have at least 6 years sound experience in production, maintenance and engineering construction.

Construction Engineers

A minimum of six years experience in engineering design and construction preferably with three years experience of construction engineering and in charge of refinery, oil field or oil storage projects.

Project Engineers

A minimum of six years experience in engineering design and construction work including a period as project manager in charge of refinery, pipeline, oil field, oil storage or oil loading projects, with experience in the design of such projects.

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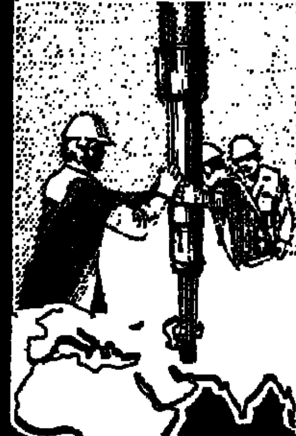
- A generous terminal bonus will be paid also nett of Iranian Income Tax upon satisfactory conclusion of contract which will normally be for two years.

Iranian applications will be considered under the regulations existing for the employment of Iranian Staff.

Please write giving full details of your age, education, career history and salary progression to date, to:

Head of Overseas Recruitment, Iranian Oil Services Ltd., 3 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AR, England or Asiatic Petroleum Corporation, Overseas Recruitment, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020 U.S.A.



INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

SALES MANAGER

Becton, Dickinson and Company, an international leader in the health care industry, has an immediate opening reporting to the Athens, Greece, sales and liaison office.

The qualified candidate will have at least 3 years direct field sales experience selling, through a distributor, medical/laboratory products rather than pharmaceutical sales. Sales and/or marketing management experience required. Degree preferred.

Must be able to communicate in Arabic and/or French dialects. Position will require travel throughout the Middle East.

Please respond by resumé, indicating salary requirements, to:

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U.S. Architectural Engineering firm has openings for experienced members of a team to supervise construction of prestige buildings in five major cities of Saudi Arabia with construction periods ranging from 24 to 36 months starting after February 1978.

Positions open are for Architects, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers, and Inspector/Technicians with suitable qualifications, recommendations, and availability.

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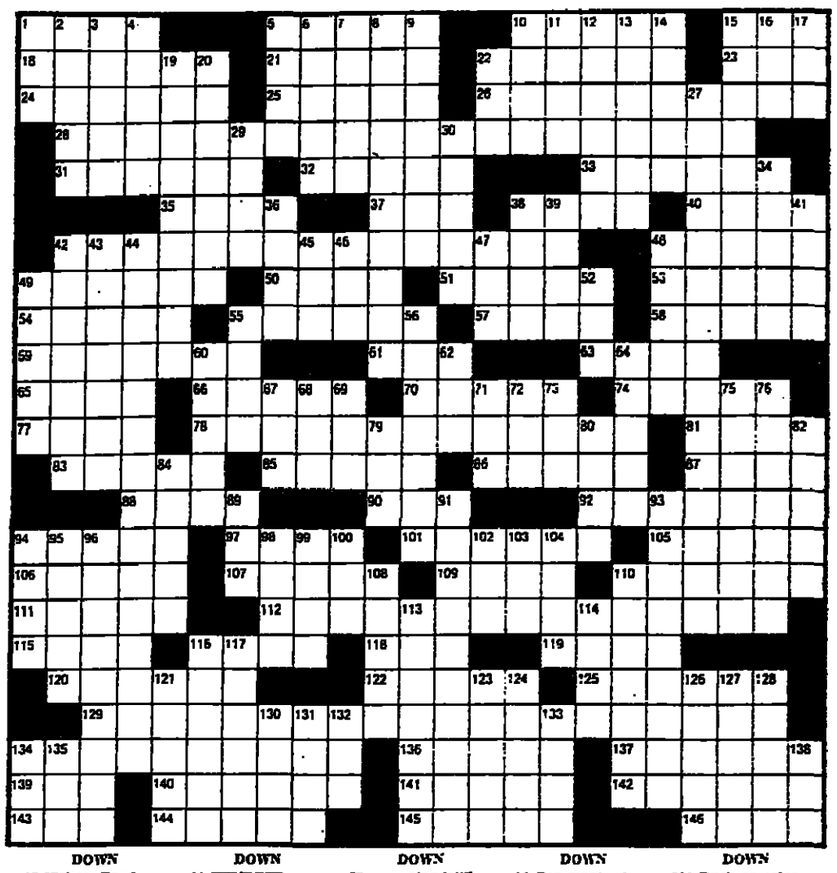
Please send resumé of experience and application letter with particulars of current availability for immediate response and consideration regarding further interviews to SPI, Box 1/S Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina, 26, Rome.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

UNGLUE THE CLUES—By Jim Page



ACROSS

1 Nobelist in Physics: 1944
5 World's busiest airport
10 Position: Comb. form
15 Comic
16 Argentine press
21 Ora pro ——
22 Writes on a blackboard
23 Bar order
24 Moulin Rouge dance
25 Burst or burgeon
26 Where Leander floundered
28 STONEWALLED
31 Lineage
32 —— as Methuselah
33 Part of A.E.C.
35 Stage curtain
37 Clay today
38 Pearl Buck book
40 Joint
42 LEADENNESS
48 Bumps into
49 —— ear (hearkened)
50 Spore sacs in fungi
51 Borne by the wind
53 Upbeat
54 Parishioners
55 Child of Zeus
57 Cyrano's problem
58 Cow catcher
59 Baseball statistics
61 Violin string
62 Dross of metal
65 —— over (ponder)
66 Lariat
70 —— Flow
71 Witnesses
72 Dimension

DOWN

1 Correspondence courtesy: Abbr.
2 Saracens
3 "——afraid of greatness": Shak.
4 Bring upon oneself
5 Humdinger
6 Hengist's brother
7 Is up against
8 Hilarious

ACROSS

78 BETROTHAL
81 Goldie
83 Trestles
85 Stradivari's teacher
86 City in Tenn.
87 Concert halls
88 Swear at
90 River near Gerona
97 Parties to a legal transaction
98 Fortuneteller's card
97 Fleur-de-lis
101 Boil with rage
105 "—— of a Salesman"
106 "——the West Wind"
107 Fundamental
109 Queenly nickname
110 Romans' small shields
111 Clans
112 SPARERIBS
115 Urban eyesore
116 St., ave., etc.
118 Marker
119 Boat-bottom timber
120 Click beetle
122 Tubers' kin
125 Joseph and Steward
129 RIGAMAROLE
134 Locale out West
136 Zoological class: Comb. form
137 Chopper parts
139 Gun a motor
140 Stone tablets
141 Dorm sound
142 Wonder
143 Beatitudes verb
144 Became withered
145 Moth
146 Jackstay

DOWN

9 Actress Windwood
10 Semites' ancestor
11 Bath powder
12 "— — are liars": Psalm 116
13 Daggers
14 "Who is Silvia? what ——": Shak.
15 Lack of justice

DOWN

16 Writer Rand
17 Obtain
19 Time of youthful inexperience
20 Fireplace fixture
22 Lab occupant
27 PIGEONHOLES
29 Sufficient, of old
30 Roman official
34 Abominable Snowmen
36 Land map
38 Like Lindy's flight
39 Actor Skinner
41 It, in Italy
42 Use a yardstick
43 Quarantines

DOWN

44 HUNDRED-WEIGHT
45 Rowan
46 Hamill's milieu
47 Charged particle
48 SE Asian peninsula
49 Andes ruminant
51 These, in Tours
53 A —— Able
56 Down-Under people
60 Salvers
62 Exclamation of disgust
64 "Gipsy Love" composer

DOWN

67 —— standstill
68 Pro ——
69 Nets' ex-league
71 M.D.'s group
72 Sidekick
73 Curve
75 Glow
76 "Ida! —— Apple Cider"
79 Pittsburgh catcher
80 Handle a problem
82 Elizabethan playwright
84 Reo, Essex, etc.
89 Kinsman

DOWN

91 Boatman's chore
92 Edenic place
94 Turn's partner
95 An Astaire
96 Disgusting
98 Talk gibberish
99 Horn-wearing goddess
100 Thus, to Tarlton
102 City railroads
103 Asian festival
104 Golfer's problem
108 City on Tokyo Bay
110 Ecdysiasts
112 "Heads I win; tails ——"

DOWN

114 Duck or color
116 Speak a piece
117 Market figure
121 Part of a switch
123 Hound
124 Cable meter
126 Horse opera
127 Utah resort
128 Gaza or Sunset
130 Stake
131 "If —— My Way"
132 Peen of a hammer
133 Row
134 Bikini part
135 Poetic preposition
138 Episcopacy

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

F	A	S	T	E	N	S		E	L	L	I	S		A D M I T
A	P	P	O	I	N	T		R	E	A	C	H		A U R O C H S
T	H	A	T	L	E	A	N	A	N	D	H	U	N	G R Y L O O K
S	I	R	E	E		M	I	S	S	I	O	N	E	R T E N S A
O	D	E		E	T	I	T	E		E	S	T	E	E O S S E T
		T	A	N	A	N	A		E	S	E		D E C A	
A	M	I	S		R	A	L	L	Y		O	L	D	A S C P A
T	A	R	T	A	N		S	E	T	T	L	E		P T B O A T
A	R	E	A	R		C	R	U	S	H	E	S		L A T E
		O	B	O	E		I	W	E	A	R	T	E	E C C E
P	U	T	W	O	R	D	S	I	N	O	W	E	S	M O U T H
S	O	M	E		B	E	D	L	A	M		C	A	S S
P	L	I	E			A	M	A	T	E	U	R		A R E N A
C	L	A	N	G	S		P	I	A	N	O	S		P R I Z E S
A	O	K		A	K	R	O	N		S	P	I	C	E D R O P
		V	I	O	L		B	F	S		R	H	O	N D I A
M	A	S	S	E		T	I	A	R	A		L	I	A M E P A C
O	S	I	A	K	A		U	T	T	E	R	M	O	S T A D D E
T	H	R	O	W	O	N	E	S	I	D	E		W	E I G H T A R O U N D
W	E	A	D	A	N	D		E	E	R	I	E		E S T O N I A
S	H	A	Y	S			A	R	S	I	S		R	E O R D E R

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable	MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MIAMI	27	81	Clear
ANKARA	1	34	Snow	MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—1	30	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Showers	MOSCOW	—1	25	Snow
BELGRADE	—3	27	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Clear
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Clear
BUCHAREST	1	34	Cloudy	OSLO	—3	27	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear	SOFIA	—1	25	Snow
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Clear	TEL AVIV	14	57	Showers
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	55	Showers
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Clear	WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	3	37	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	8	46	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	Cloudy
LISBON	9	48	Variable				
LONDON	8	46	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

MARCO

By Curtis Bill Pepper. Rawson Associates. 297 pp. $8.95.

BLISS

By Elizabeth Gundy. Viking. 240 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OF Curtis Bill Pepper's novel, "Marco," one might say, paraphrasing Samuel Johnson: It is not done well, but one is moved to find it done even halfway well. For what reader can fail to be caught up, if not torn to pieces, by the plight of Dario and Silvana Frasca, two young Italians, who, after happily anticipating the birth of their second child, are presented with a monstrous though living deformity? Worse, after the Frascas have been reconciled to their new son's condition, and have convinced themselves that his apparently superior mind will enable him to compensate for his physical deficiencies, they discover they have no hope at all. So Dario removes Marco from the life-support system he has come to be dependent upon, and commits the act of euthanasia with which the novel begins.

It sounds awful, I know—an attempt to manipulate our most visceral emotions. But it isn't awful at all. Pepper has looked a very contemporary dilemma right in the eye. And while it is true that he plucks at our fraying nerves with the explicitness of the passages describing the birth and the baby, it can also be said that he lends a certain symbolic resonance to his story. For instance, at the very time that Marco is being delivered, Dario is taking a final exam for a computer-programming course in which he has been enrolled by the bank that employs him. The exam requires Dario to pick out the ideal location for a new bank branch by projecting a jumble of demographic patterns. So Marco's birth, far from being a simple horror, is immediately elevated to an ironic comment on the power of human society to control nature and plan the future.

And finally, Pepper's novel becomes a moral drama about euthanasia. But it is also as such that it eventually loses its sting. As long as it appears that little Marco has a chance to develop mentally, we can share his parents' ambivalence between revulsion and hope. But once we learn that the baby's case is impossible, our sympathies all go over to the side of euthanasia. It may have been shrewd of Pepper to set his story in Italy, where the church and the law make the act of euthanasia especially prohibitive. But still—because of whatever was resolved by the case of Karen Anne Quinlan? Because the condition of the brain has come to seem the acceptable gauge of whether life remains?—There appeared to me to be only one way out of the Frascas' dilemma. And where there is only one way out of a dramatic problem, there is no drama at all.

The story that Elizabeth Gundy tells in her touchingly bittersweet novel, "Bliss," is not nearly so elemental, but it is basic enough. Spring comes to a small Canadian college community and stirs sexual longings in the tall spinsterish associate professor of English, Leona Devos, who asks herself, "What was desire anyway? Just a biological function distorted by myth." Whatever it may be, it prompts her to hire as an after-hours handyman a member of the college's maintenance crew named Bliss Dawson. Naturally, when work around Leona's cottage runs out, Bliss devotes his services to her desire.

Now one can think of half-a-dozen directions in which Miss Gundy's handling of this situation could have drifted too far. But she manages to tread an almost unerring line between excessive irony and sentiment, between extreme comedy and pathos, between exaltation and patronization. She does this merely by switching back and forth between the high passion of Leona's and Bliss's romantic world and the low comedy of Bliss's rural community.

Thus Leona, longing to be closer to Bliss, may sentimentalize her alienation from the bucolic life that he seems to represent: "What would her life have been like if she'd been born in the sticks with no ideals or aspirations, just a simple country woman, content to pack her good man's lunch pail and patch his pants and diaper his kids. It didn't sound so terrible." But at almost the same moment—though not so simultaneously as to be a poke in the ribs—Hazel Dawson, Bliss's wife, is dreaming of a color TV, a wig that breathes, and a house high on a hill near the K-Mart, "with a lawn and a picture window and a husband who worked in a bank."

Though the contrast between these two worlds is always threatening to tear Miss Gundy's novel in two, it never does; it only serves to leaven both the comedy and the romance. And when, in the inevitable end, the two worlds collide—Hazel learns of her husband's infidelity during her daily eavesdrop on the party telephone line, and then, quite understandably, uses the children to make Bliss give up the affair—the resulting shambles is wonderfully deflating. Leona walks by the river, considering suicide, and then goes off to a faculty cocktail party. Hazel sits watching "Lawrence of Arabia" on the television—"This was an awful long movie, so much sand"—while Bliss stares at his cigarette. "Bliss still hadn't come back to her," she thinks. "Not like a husband. She sighed, settling herself in the pillows. Maybe he would tonight. Sooner or later he had to. A man couldn't hold it inside forever."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 16, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF796.70
— (d) Conbar SF108
— (d) Grobar SF581
— (d) Stockbar SF746

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF18.82
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.21
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $7.62

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.61
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.81
(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $24.47

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF287.75
— (d) Canasec SF425
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF66.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF58.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF74.50
— (d) Ussec SF473
— (d) Europa-Valor SF118.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM31.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM74.60

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $21.15
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sygs. Tr. $56.97
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $37.22
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.33

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd. $37.01
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.53

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $57.68
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $11.86

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF357
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF315.50

PROPERTY GROWTH CVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $94.11
— (w) Sterling Fund $127.49

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N A V.) $12.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw R Est. SF1,533
— (r) Securwissa SF1,012

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF364.25
— (d) Intervalor SF64
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF338.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF237
— (d) Univ Bond Select. SF75.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF79.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF25
— (d) Bond Invest SF89.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF71
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF108
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF99.75
— (d) Globinvest SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF55.75
— (d) Rometa-Invest SF250.50
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— (d) Atlantikfonds DM12.45
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Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.42
(w) Trustcor Int Fd (AEIF) $7.25
Austral Select Fd $1.48
(w) Browninvest $12.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest $1.302
(d) Caribico Growth Fund $156.62
(w) Citadel Fund $2.94
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd $923.80
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $7.78
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $13.74
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V $9.37
(w) D.G.G. $39.39
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid) $0.63
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.91
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $13.44
(d) Europe Obligations $1.077
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,114.75
(w) First Intern'l Fd $168.09
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.49
(w) Fonsales Issue Pr SF1,564
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $66.25
(d) Fondital $9.49
(d) Frankl.-Trust Intersins. $42.92
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-divid) $0.49
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$8.05
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $8.50
(w) Hausmann Hdgs NV $1,916.19
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $25.79
(d) Icafund $9.25
(d) Interfund S.A $8.63
(w) Intermarket Fund $133.58
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.80
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $36.03
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.92
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $6.89
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.48
(d) Japan Selection Fund $54.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $24.50
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,021
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $24.35
(i) Leverage Cap Hold $35.46
(w) Luxfund $21.10
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $41.60
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.31
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.99
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $3.27
(w) Nippon Fund $12.53
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.79
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.61
(w) N.A.M.F $55.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.61
(d) Renta Fund LF1,963
(d) Rentinvest LF851
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio $62.15
Share Realty N.V $15.51
Share International N.V $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM93.50
(d) Soros Fund $358.38
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.01
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $28.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V $39.55
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.42
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.94
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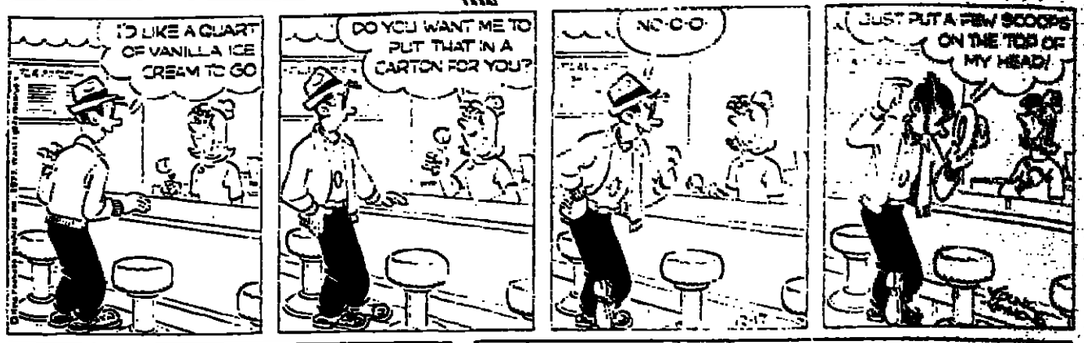
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE



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JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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BAINC

TURIAL

GOTTOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A "○○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AROMA VALET WALRUS BYWORD
Answer: A sucker might take drinks with this!— A STRAW

DENNIS THE MENACE

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هكذا من الأصل

f Anger Is Effective, Then the Colts Are in Trouble

ALTIMORE, Dec. 16 (UPI).—If vengeance l anger can inspire a team more than a shot the playoffs, then the Baltimore Colts are for a long afternoon Sunday when they are to the New England Patriots.

he Colts, reeling from three straight losses, favored to beat the Patriots and thereby n the AFC Eastern Division title—but there be factors the oddsmakers cannot gauge.

e Patriots are pumped up by last week's ry over Miami, which left Baltimore, Miami New England all with 9-4 records in the East.

d the Patriots want revenge because they ght that a victory over Miami would make day's game a divisional showdown.

at was true until the last nine seconds of Colts' game last week against Detroit when Lions blocked a Colts' punt and carried it for a touchdown and a 13-10 victory.

ording to the NFL's cumbersome playoff ula, that Colts' loss eliminated Patriots' likelihood of making it to the play- although Baltimore, Miami and New Er- have the same record.

Patriots' Same Cunningham said, "It's like you're hanging on to a tree branch and just when you think you're safe, the branch breaks."

To be sure, there were fans in New England who insisted the Colts lost on purpose, but there was no ready explanation of how a team could arrange to have the ball deep in its own territory in the last nine seconds, have its punt blocked and have the player making the block catch the ball in midair and carry it in for a touchdown.

The only way New England can make the playoffs is if Miami loses to lowly Buffalo tomorrow and the Patriots beat the Colts. If Miami beats the Bills, and New England beats Baltimore, Miami goes to the playoffs. Baltimore can clinch to crown and the playoff berth by beating New England, no matter what happens to Miami.

In the words of Colts' linebacker coach Maxie Baughan: "I'd rather play a team that's mad than a team with a chance to make the playoffs by winning. How long can they stay mad? Five minutes? Ten minutes?"

However, Colts' coach Ted Marchibroda said he didn't think the fact that the Patriots may have lost their playoff hopes will hurt their play.

"I remember in 1975, they were 3-10, and we were fighting for the title, but they were beating us going into the last quarter," said Marchibroda.

The following commentary was written by William N. Wallace of The York Times :

Saturday

ngeles (10-3) at Wash- (8-5)—Redskins are in on with Bears and Vik- r conference wild card In comparing statistics n't belong on same field ams but play best when seem least. Bill Kilmer the quarterback. Rams, stern champions for fifth year, are ready for Two of their three were by one point. choice: Los Angeles by

ota (8-5) at Detroit With either Tommy or Bob Lee the Vikings lack an effective, consistent quarterback and aged defense has worn down. A victory over limp Lions would put Minnesota in playoffs, most likely against Dallas, and then what? Betting choice: Minnesota by 5 1/2.

Sunday

Chicago (8-5) at Giants (5-8)—Walter Payton needs 199 yards rushing to eclipse O.J. Simpson's season record of 2,003 set in 1973. Should Vikings or Redskins win tomorrow, Bears must win, too, to take wild card berth from Washington on basis of their advantage in scoring differential in NFC games. Betting choice: Chicago by 6.

St. Louis (7-6) at Tampa Bay (1-12)—Cardinals were league's most disappointing team and folded in last three games. A two-game winning streak seems beyond Buccaneer's fondest dreams. Betting choice: St. Louis by 6 1/2.

San Francisco (5-8) vs. Green Bay (3-10) at Milwaukee—Jim Plunkett finally had a good game for 49ers with four scoring passes against Cowboys. Packers went backwards this season. They were 5-9 a year ago. Betting choice: Green Bay by 2.

Jets (3-10) at Philadelphia (4-9)—Victory over Giants in last 20 seconds buoyed Eagle regulars who look forward to 1978. So do Jets, but they will play many reserves for inspection purposes. It is no game for wagering. Betting choice: Philadelphia by 6 1/2.

New Orleans (2-10) at Atlanta (6-7)—Coach Hank Stram burned the film of Saints' loss to Tampa Bay and players rejoiced. Falcons can set record for fewest points allowed in 14-game season if they give up 10 points or less. They have allowed 122, but have scored only 144. Betting Choice: Atlanta by 7.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Saturday

Buffalo (3-1) at Miami (9-4)—All Dolphins can do is win and then wait for Baltimore-New England decision. If Patriots ther. win or tie, Miami will play Oakland at home in first round of playoffs. Bills can threaten, with Joe Ferguson passing to Bob Chandler, but they regularly give up 20 points a game or more. Betting choice: Miami by 14.

Sunday

New England (9-4) at Baltimore (9-4)—Patriots are furious at Colts for their careless loss to Detroit which diminished New England playoff chances. If Colts, who have lost last three, can win they are in the playoffs and Dolphins and Patriots are not. "We're going to win no matter what," says Patriots' Ike Forte. Dolphins must lose tomorrow if Pats are to have any chance at playoffs. They then can make the round of eight defeating or tieing Baltimore. Betting choice: Baltimore by 5.

Cincinnati (8-5) at Houston (7-6).—Oilers have played well for last month. If Bengals can beat Houston they are in playoffs even if Steelers also win because Cincinnati outscored Pittsburgh, 31-30, in their two games, which were split. If Bengals and Steelers both lose, Pittsburgh is in playoffs because of a better record in intra-division games. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 3 1 2.

Pittsburgh (8-5) at San Diego (7-6).—Chargers will be difficult. This game will not begin until action in Houston is almost over. If Bengals win, Steelers might as well play frisbee. If Bengals lose, Steelers can still play frisbee and go to playoffs against Broncos in Denver. Betting choice: Steelers by 3.

Kansas City (2-11) at Oakland (10-3).—Coach John Madden of Raiders says his quarterback, Ken Stabler, will play only part of game and he will rest other regulars. It is not going to make much difference. Jim Lynch and Willie Lanier were stalwart linebackers in last Chiefs' game. Betting choice: Oakland by 13 1/2.

Cleveland (6-7) at Seattle (4-9).—Dick Modzelewski has his first and last chance as head coach of Browns, filling in for Forrest Gregg Browns will soon name another coach for 1978. Seahawks have been good and bad on alternate Sundays all season. It's their turn for a bad game. Betting choice: Seattle by 3.

Interconference

Denver (12-1) at Dallas (11-2).—In final periods Broncos have outscored opponents, 71-17. The fourth quarter belongs to us, says coach Red Miller. Craig Morton has wrenched shoulder but will play. Tony Dorsett needs 43 yards rushing to reach 1,000 for Cowboys. Both teams will open their push for Super Bowl with playoff games next week at home. Betting choice: Dallas by 3 1/2.

Associated Press.

Weban (Tugboat) Thomas, 49, left, jabs at his longtime foe, Neil Wallace, 51.

In All Seriousness, 2 MiddleAged Men Fight

CHARLOTTE N.C., Dec. 16 (NYT).—In a rematch of what was billed as "Charlotte's greatest fight," in 1958, a 51-year-old boxer, Neil Wallace, finally got his revenge on 49-year-old Weban Thomas last night.

Wallace, who lost twice to the shorter Thomas in his career, stopped Thomas this time in eight rounds on a technical knockout.

Both fighters were attempting comebacks after long absences from the ring. Wallace hadn't fought since 1975. Thomas last fought in the late 1960s.

The heavyweight bout was the main event on a five-bout card that drew 1,520 fans at the Charlotte Coliseum.

Bloodied and weary, Thomas was ruled unable to begin the ninth round. Wallace, weighing 225 pounds, steadily wore down his 210-pound opponent and bloodied Thomas's face in the seventh round of the scheduled 10-rounder.

In the eighth, Thomas slipped to the canvas once, and when he got up Wallace persisted with long left jabs and occasional right crosses.

gby Loses a Good but Controversial Captain

y Bob Donahue

Dec. 16 (IHT).—Rugby an be cruel. So cruel e players refuse to let children come to games of what they will hear at their man. French acques Fouroux had had Last Saturday he quit. r curiosity of rugby is gness of players to cry. g his surprise retire- n international competi- most successful captain tory of the Five Nations ship cried. So did a who weighs 100 pounds n Fouroux's 140.

dred pounds. In boxing, rence between a fly- d a heavyweight. man order was the diff- ger- een Fouroux an the broke his nose at the Princes in Marc ; but as tangled wi h hun- g men. His own for- ed him.

of Napoleon- —Fouroux corporal, as t e London ft. In Arge ntina they to call him El Conejo bit) for h s dizzying ong flatfoot ed defenses. segment ed of French st called him names. s he could be made to out much h prodding, he the best scrumhalf in

fters argued about his ich somehow saw taut and others it ate and lobbed. he fold one perplexed resentme ly. "When the s I'm fresh and when tired. oral s nands 5-4. When the F lysée Palace with Bas tiat (6-6) early Pres ent Valéry Gis- ughed. Recover-

Jacques Fouroux with cotton in broken nose.

ing fast, he observed that rugby had room for all sorts. That is another of its curiosities.

On the field, Fouroux defended superbly and never stopped barking. He was compared to a *poulbot*, the Montmartre street urchin. Knobby knees, socks drooping at his ankles, hands on hips hag-like as he nagged or grimaced, an awkward pivot pass which looked comic on film. For Albert Ferrasse, the president of the French Rugby Federation, it added up to "the best captain I've ever seen."

Fouroux is 30, which is a thin-skinned age for athletes, and his Gascon skin was never thick. A time for acupuncture, homeopathy and a succession of chiropractors. He is over the hill and he knows it, but not so far over that he had to miss the final Five Nations round he desperately wanted to start next month. So what happened?

Anti-Fouroux Camp

It happened that part of the rugby establishment wants to change the French team's style fast; and Fouroux can be a liability in the open, attacking play the public wants. The national selectors—the people who pick the team in secret before each match—are divided. The anti-Fouroux camp took strength from a New Zealand victory here last month.

"You want to kick me out," Fouroux told acting chief selector Elie Pebeyre. "I'm not going to give you that pleasure. I quit." He predicted that Pebeyre would not get away with breaking up his beloved gang. For his last game on Saturday he handed out the team's jerseys, and they went out to beat Romania 9-3. That last game, in Clermont-Ferrand, was his 27th for France.

At the banquet after the match, Ferrasse warmly praised Fouroux and pointedly failed to defend Pebeyre. Fouroux, who had been lashing out at sportswriters all day, ended his toast thus: "I raise my glass. If you have any vitriol left, pour it in your glasses and drink."

It was the end and he was tired.

While Frenchmen pondered the leadership crisis and wondered who would be in the team to play England here next month, and while Fouroux admitted yesterday that he had "over-dramatized," teammate Jean-Pierre Rives spoke for many: "I tell myself that maybe the crowd that boos has paid for the right to be intolerant, but it hurts me for Jacques, who is my friend, and for the idea I have of sport."

Judge Halts Action on A's

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge William Orrick yesterday issued a temporary restraining order to block the move of the Oakland A's to Denver.

The judge took the action after the Oakland Coliseum, the city of Oakland and Alameda County sued A's owner Charles Finley and Marvin Davis, the Denver oil man who bought the American League club for a reported $12.5 million. The judge set Dec. 30 for a hearing on whether the order should be made permanent.

The plaintiffs asked for $35 million in damages from Finley and Davis or an order which would bar the move.

The judge also blocked—at least temporarily—Finley and Davis from asking the league for permission to transfer the franchise.

The plaintiffs said they had a contract with the A's, keeping the club in Oakland through 1987.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 5, Detroit 5 (Tkaczuk 2, Deblois 2, Esposito; Lochead, Hextall, Polonich, Woods, Libett).

Cleveland 6, Atlanta 3 (Manery 2, Smith, MacAdam, Pfaler, Shinske; McMillan, Phillpoff, Clement).

Philadelphia 6, Boston 4 (Dailey, Macleish, Barber, Lousberry, Bridgman, Clarke; Schmautz 2, Ratelle, Jonathan).

Buffalo 7, Los Angeles 3 (Perreault 3, Lucc 2, Ramsey, McAdam; Apps, Gerring, Wilson).

Ali-Norton Fight Is On, It Seems

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—*Muhammad Ali has agreed to defend the heavyweight championship of the world against Ken Norton for $12 million, Bob Arum, the promoter, said yesterday. Arum said a foreign country, which he refused to name, would put up the purses and, if Norton agreed, the bout would be held in that country, probably in September.*

It may have been the Waldorf's finest hour. Not only was Menahem Begin a guest. Not only was Israel's Prime Minister visited by such a dignitary as Edward Koch, the mayor-elect. On the very same day the hotel also held within its walls Mnhammad Ali, Leon Spinks and the crowned heads of CBS and Top Rank, Inc.

It was an embarrassment of riches too great for the Empire Room and it spilled over, via a telephone hookup, into Los Angeles, enabling people out there to hear Bob Arum, of Top Rank, say: "Without the cooperation of CBS, we would not be able to bring you these great events."

He was referring specifically to the $4.1 million he says CBS will pay for the television rights when Ali makes his 20th defense of the heavyweight championship in Las Vegas Feb. 15, against Spinks, a blameless young refugee from the amateurs. Thanks to Alexander Graham Bell, those in the Empire Room heard Barron Hilton say from the coast, "I think you'll be impressed with our facilities" in the Hilton Pavilion, site of the bout.

Out of the television swag, Ali gets $3 million plus $100,000 for training expenses. Spinks gets $300,000 plus $20,000 for expenses, plus experience. This will be his eighth bout since he turned pro last January to cash in on the Olympic gold medal he won as a light-heavyweight in 1976.

Only once in the history of the sweet science has a challenger with such scanty credentials as a professional had a shot at the heavyweight championship of the world. In 1957 Pete Rademacher, the 1956 Olympic champion, talked himself into a bout with Floyd Patterson. Pete hit the deck seven times before the spectacle was stopped in the sixth round.

Ali talked, Spinks exhibited many white teeth, Ali dubbed him "the Beaver," Spinks laughed, again and again they sparred bare-handed without contact, Ali jabbered, but he could tell the act was laying an egg. So:

"An important announcement," he cried, raising his voice an octave. "I have just signed a contract to fight Ken Norton. I signed it with Bom Arum. Now it's up to Norton to sign it. There's been a lot of talking, 'fight Norton,' 'ducking Norton,' now get me my $12 million and we will dance. We will rhumba."

Arum said yes, he had put up $125,000 to be forfeited if he did not come through with $12 million for Ali. He said "a foreign country" was putting up the money and the match would take place in that country, probably in September. He declined to identify the country, saying only that it was not an Arab nation. This would not rule out oil-rich Iran, which is Moslem.

Ali Breaks Story

It would be Ali's fourth match and second title defense against Norton, who broke his jaw and whipped him in their first encounter, when the championship was out on loan. Some at ringside felt Norton won all three bouts but Ali got the decision in the second and third.

Arum hadn't wanted to announce the Norton business yesterday, but Ali can't stand seeing his audience eat boeuf bourguignon when he is talking, so he broke the story.

"If reporters want to say Ali-Spinks is not a good fight, let them say it," Arum said in sweet surrender. "But I say that on the 16th of February they'll agree that this was one of the greatest fights in history, and I stake my reputation on that.

"His what?" a man asked.

"The Snake River Canyon caper," another said. Arum promoted Evel Knievel's abortive leap.

'Meeting the Master'

"This is a big honor for him," Ali said of Spinks. "It's a big honor for me but bigger for him. He's been watching me since he was a little boy and now all of a sudden he's meeting the master."

"He's humble," Ali said. "That makes a good fighter." He spoke as an authority.

"When I was small I thought he was great," Spinks said of the champion. Leon is 24. Ali about to turn 36. "He's two years older'n I was when I won the title," Ali said.

He might have added that when he received the title from Sonny Liston he had not only age on his side, but Sonny Liston, too. He did not add that.

AP.

b Griese

AP.

Ross Browner

e and Browner Honored

DELPHIA, Dec. 16 Maxwell Club yester- d Miami Dolphins Bob Griese and defensive end Ross its professional and ers of the year. nal balloting by the oard, Griese edged ncos quarterback n and Chicago Bears k Walter Payton. finished ahead of Campbell, the Heis- winner, Notre Dame

fting Mark

, Dec. 16 (Reuters).— tosyan of the Soviet weightlifting middle- r medalist at the 1976 lympics, set a world of 195.5 kilograms in gram class yesterday. competing in the So- ionships, held the ecord at 195 kilograms.

teammate Ken MacAfee and Grambling's Doug Williams.

The prestigious Maxwell trophy is named for Robert Maxwell, a local college star who helped found the football club over 40 years ago.

Richter Leaves Pool

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Ulrike Richter, an East German swimmer and a triple Olympic gold medalist in Montreal in 1976, has announced her retirement to become a cosmetician, the East German news agency ADN has reported. The 18-year-old Richter is the holder of the world 100-meter backstroke record.

WHA Result

Thursday's Games

Birmingham 5, Cincinnati 3 (Henderson 2, Napier, Marrin, Hanson; Stoughton, Larose, Hislop).

Houston 3, Indianapolis 3 (Tonelli, Preston, Lukowich; Leclerc, Rhiness, Parrizeau).

Guidry's Turn Arrives for Yankee Money

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Ron Guidry has become a junior member of baseball's nouveau riche, signing a three-year extension of his contract for about $600,000.

The Yankees, passing out dollar bills as if they were Green Stamps while obtaining one pitcher after another recently, disclosed yesterday that they had extended Guidry's contract through the 1981 season. Interestingly, he will be eligible to become a free agent at that time.

No financial figures were given, but a source said the deal totaled about $600,000 in bonus and salary.

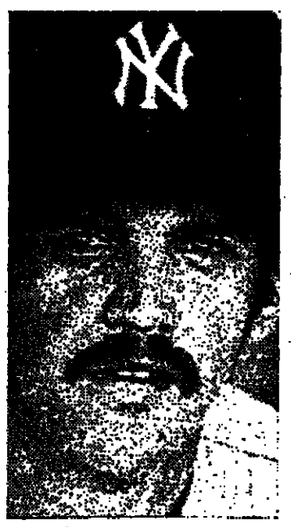
In becoming a successful starter and winning 18 games during the season, one in the playoff and another in the World Series, the 27-year-old Guidry earned $34,000 in the first year of a two-year contract.

Rangers Get Jenkins

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—The Boston Red Sox announced that right-handed pitcher Ferguson Jenkins has been traded to the Texas Rangers.

The Red Sox said Jenkins, 34, was dealt to Texas in return for an undisclosed amount of cash and minor-league left-handed pitcher John Poloni.

Jenkins won 22 games and lost 21 games since coming to Boston from Texas in November, 1975, for outfielder Juan Beniquez and pitcher Steve Barr. Jenkins tore an Achilles tendon in September, 1976, but came back from a mid-winter operation for a 10-10 record and a 3.68 ERA last season.



Ron Guidry

Ferguson Jenkins

Russi Re-Injured, American Hurt

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Dec. 16 (AP).—Swiss veteran Bernhard Russi hurt his ailing right knee once again here today in the trials for the men's World Cup downhill and said he was a doubtful starter for Sunday's race.

Russi had injured his knee in a fall at Crans Montana, Switzerland, during the trials for the World Series downhill two weeks ago.

He had fallen in yesterday's trials, and needed bandages for a sore hand which could hardly hold his pole. He did not fall today, but he nearly ran off the track at a difficult curve leading into a steep wall halfway down the 3,750-meter Sassolunch track.

"In an effort to stay on the course I either bumped my leg on the ground or suffered some sort of a pulled muscle," the Swiss star said. "Now I feel sore everywhere."

American Injured

MERANO, Italy, Dec. 16 (AP).—U.S. skier Richard Brigs fractured some vertebrae in the bad fall during training for the downhill race in nearby Val Gardena, doctors said today.

Doctors said Brigs's condition was good and that the skier would not suffer permanent disability. They said the 19-year-old will stay hospitalized for two weeks.

Hat Trick for Perreault

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP).—Gil Perreault struck for three goals and Don Luce added two more last night to propel the Buffalo Sabres to a 7-3 NHL victory over the Los Angeles kings.

New U.S. Team Pursues Drain From England

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Richard Dinnis, former manager of the English First Division club Newcastle United, yesterday was named coach of the new Philadelphia team in the North American Soccer League.

The team also was given a name—the Furies.

Investors in the club include British rock stars Peter Frampton, Mick Jagger and Rick Wakeman. Paul Simon, the U.S. songwriter and singer, also has a small financial interest.

Gordon Clarke was named assistant coach and player scout. Clarke until recently was assistant manager of Fulham of the English Second Division.

Dinnis said he plans to obtain most of his players from Europe.

Pistons' Losses Include Coach

DETROIT, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Herb Brown was dismissed yesterday as coach of the Detroit Pistons, who have lost 10 of their last 13 games, and general manager Bob Kauffman said he would assume Brown's duties until a new coach is found.

"The decision to relieve Herb Brown of his duties was most difficult," said Kauffman, who has no coaching experience, "but it was done because the team has not been responsive."

The Pistons, 9-15, have been hampered by off-the-court dissension. Forward Marvin (Bad News) Barnes, fresh out of prison, was traded to Buffalo almost immediately after he got in uniform. Kauffman also dealt away forward Howard Porter and guard Kevin Porter, also considered a troublemaker.

Also, star center Bob Lanier has been handicapped by injuries.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

A Christmas Carol

WASHINGTON.—"Uncle," said Bob Cratchit, "why not come to our house tomorrow for a three-martini Christmas dinner?"

"Bah, humbug," said Scrooge. "I don't believe in three-martini Christmas dinners."

Buchwald

"But Uncle, if you come we can discuss business and then the dinner will be tax-deductible and I will be able to afford to buy poor Tiny Tim a bird."

"I'm against all tax-deductible dinners and lunches too. I don't believe in them even when they come at Christmastime."

"Oh, Uncle, what a terrible thing to say. Where would we all be if we couldn't deduct our holiday lunches and dinners as legitimate entertainment?"

"Bah, humbug," said Scrooge as he went home to have a peanut-butter sandwich.

Scrooge put on his nightcap and sat by the fire when suddenly there appeared before his eyes the apparition of his old friend Bert Lance.

Lance still had all his bank books, ledgers and deeds, and was holding in his right hand a diplomatic passport.

Scrooge said, "What do you want, Bert?"

"I came to tell you that you will be visited by three spirits. Listen to what they have to say, Scrooge. Otherwise you will be like me, doomed forever trying to unload my stock in the National Bank of Georgia."

This really frightened Scrooge, as he knew Lance was in a bad way.

The first spirit showed up exactly at midnight. "I am the martini of Christmas-past," it said. "Come." The spirit took Scrooge back to his farm. "Do you see that happy man behind the plow?"

"It's me," said Scrooge.

"Who paid for the plow and the land and the peanuts you couldn't sell?"

"The taxpayer."

The martini spirit said, "And you never said a word then about the tax laws being unfair and a disgrace."

Tears filled Scrooge's eyes. "They didn't seem unfair then. But getting farm rebates is different than having tax-deductible lunches and dinners."

"Scrooge, how are you going to keep them down on the farm if they don't serve tax-free meals in town?"

The second martini showed up an hour later.

"I am the spirit of Christmas-present, Scrooge. Come with me."

The spirit took Scrooge to a convention where a sandy-haired fellow was sitting on the stage drinking beer and talking about his kinfolks.

"Why, it's my brother Billy," Scrooge said.

"Yes, and do you realize where he'd be today if conventions weren't tax-deductible?"

"Stop," begged Scrooge. "I don't want to hear any more."

The third martini showed up. "I am the spirit of Christmas-1980. Would you like to see what will happen to your tax reform bill by the time the House and Senate get through with it?"

"No more," cried Scrooge. "I have been persuaded."

"Good," said the third martini. "Then you know what to do."

Scrooge went out and bought the biggest bird he could find, for which, of course, he got a receipt. He then went to Bob Cratchit's house and presented him with it. "I'd like to talk to you about the Whitney account over dinner," Scrooge said.

"Of course, sir. And I shall order a very good bottle of Burgundy as long as we're at it. After all, a business Christmas dinner comes only once a year."

Scrooge chuckled, and after stuffing himself until he thought he'd explode, he wrote in his little book, "Dinner with Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim. Purpose—business—to discuss new stools for counting-house annex."

Tate Lottery Aids Stubbs Campaign

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Cars, vacations, groceries and a 51-piece dinner service offered as public lottery prizes by London's Tate Gallery have helped insure that two valuable paintings will remain in Britain.

Lord Bullock, chairman of the trustees of the state-aided gallery, said yesterday that its unorthodox method of contributing to the £140,000 needed as its share of a total of £774,000 to help buy the works by the 18th-century British artist George Stubbs has paid off.

MARY BLUME

Marty Feldman: 3-Year-Old Strabismic Clown

PARIS (IHT).—On a European tour to promote a new film, after a few countries slack-jawed inertia usually sets in and only frequent doses of cognac and PR hype keep the subject awake during interviews. Marty Feldman, however, sits calmly over coffee and talks, and then he talks some more.

"I'm on a talking jag," he says. "I still find myself answering questions that were asked three days ago in Sweden."

Feldman is supposed to talk about "The Last Remake of Beau Geste," which he directed, co-wrote and stars in. But he doesn't get around to "Beau Geste," his first attempt at directing, except to say it was aimed to show studios that he can do commercial films. Having shown them, he reckons he'll be left alone and be allowed to make uncommercial films.

"I can't say it represents any personal vision," he says. But "The Last Remake of Beau Geste" did enable him to do as he wished with the camera, which means that there are fewer close-ups than usual of his extraordinary face. "My eyes are as boring as Raquel Welch's tits by now," he says. "Any clown wants his feet in the shot. Look at Tati.

"I can't aspire to be Buster Keaton any more than anyone can aspire to be Bach—that Keaton even existed is impossible. Langdon is possible—but Keaton always kept the camera back.

"Close-ups make stars, medium shots make performances, long shots make films."

A well-known comedy writer and TV comic in his native England, Feldman joined up with Mel Brooks and Gene Wilder in "Young Frankenstein." He hasn't Brooks's aggressiveness or Wilder's beamishness: his mime-trained body may soar, but he need only look in the mirror to bring himself back to earth.

Marty Feldman, the package.

Resident Alien

He lives now in California and has a resident alien's card. "I wish I had resident alien on my passport. That's what comics are," he says.

"We walk a tightrope without the tightrope. Clowns walk on air—Fellini understood that very well. We mustn't look down or we'll fall. That's why it's dangerous to let comics read books, though in my case I can't help it."

He took up writing after reading S.J. Perelman. "I was turned on to him by a musician, which is not surprising because Perelman bops language."

Like Wilder and Brooks, Feldman sees himself as a child: "I'm three and a half. When I'm very old, I'll be five. Fortunately, my wife is seven."

For a 3-year-old strabismic clown, Feldman is pretty clear-eyed about Hollywood. "There's a dichotomy between those who own the industry and those who work in it. For them it's an industry, for us it's a craft; if the critics treat us kindly, it's an art. Dealing with the big companies is a series of grim and uncomfortable confrontations. Out of this comes a kind of complicity in which we make a picture.

"Everyone from Aristotle to Steve Allen has defined humor," Feldman says. "They all succeeded and they all failed. If we could define humor Universal would own it and Coca-Cola would bottle it."

As a clown, Feldman hates the clichés about his kind. "Clowns like to romanticize themselves. I hate the Pagliacci myth. The fact that we may be crying or have cancer is irrelevant. The audience doesn't care and shouldn't."

The other myth, of the clown longing to play Hamlet, is equally off base. "If a clown has any sense he would want to play the grave digger, which is a better part. I'm not physically equipped to play Hamlet and he bores me."

Prisoner of Looks

It is clear from his conversation that Marty Feldman feels himself very much a prisoner of his looks. "It's an advantage because they get an immediate laugh. But then you have to get another laugh very quickly or they resent having laughed the first time.

"My body is the package in which I come. If you buy a package in a supermarket because it intrigues you but you don't like the product inside, then you become cross with the package. It's easier to be funny if you don't look funny because not so much is expected of you."

Feldman has never worked as a stand-up comic. "I can't do it, I don't want to dominate people." He toured Europe as a mime early on and as a teen-ager ran away to Paris, where he decided to become Hemingway and also played the trumpet at Honey Johnson's club:

"I thought I would awaken one morning black, playing like Miles Davis and surrounded by beautiful blondes. That didn't happen either."

Paris did him a lot of good. "A year in which you fall out of love with adjectives cannot be bad for a writer," he says.

"After that I had some poetry published that had adjectives, unfortunately. Things like 'On a Train to Strasbourg.' Later it would be 'Poem IV' and 'Green Poem.'"

Funny Father

Feldman's father's simple hope was that his son would be rich. "My father was the funniest man I ever met. He died before I performed. He never understood there was any value in being funny because it came easy to him. What came hard was money. So he thought I should make money."

Now that he has had commercial success, Feldman wants to make small, idiosyncratic films. He is writing two. The first, "In God We Trust, Up to a Point," imagines Candide and Pangloss as a Laurel and Hardy-like pair in southern California this year.

The other is "Marty Feldman's First Second Movie." "The only character that would be fictitious is me," he says.

It sounds like yet another film about films. Feldman says not. "It's about the state of schizophrenia that is southern California. It's about what happens when you've been shooting all day and you go out to eat and you see a lady in a red hat and you want her moved because she's in your point of view. You forget you're in a restaurant, not a film set.

"For a lot of actors reality begins when the director says action and ends when he says cut. They're living not in southern California," Feldman says, "but in movies, which is another country altogether."

PEOPLE: *Polanski Ordered to Jail For Psychiatric Study*

Roman Polanski

Roman Polanski, the film director who pleaded guilty to having sex with a 13-year-old girl, has been ordered to jail for a 90-day psychiatric study. Superior Court Judge **Laurence Rittenband** signed the order in Santa Monica, Calif., allowing Polanski, 44, to report directly to the California Men's Institute at Chino without first undergoing inmate processing at Los Angeles County Jail. Polanski pleaded guilty Aug. 8 to having unlawful sexual intercourse with an unidentified schoolgirl during a photographic modeling session at actor **Jack Nicholson's** home. The offense carries a possible sentence of one year in county jail to 50 years in state prison. Rittenband ordered the psychiatric study in September before imposing sentence on the director, who was arrested March 10 after the girl's mother filed a complaint. Deputy District Attorney **Roger Gunson** said that the study could take less than 90 days and that after Polanski's release from the institute he would have to return to court within three days. "Then a date would be set for sentencing," he said. "The sentence would be based upon the recommendations of the state prison authorities."

* * *

An appeals court in Buenos Aires has confirmed a six-month jail sentence imposed on former world middleweight boxing champion *Carlos Monzon* for attacking and hitting his former wife in public two years ago, court sources said. But the sources added that Monzon, who retired this year after successfully defending his title 12 times, is likely to be pardoned because of his outstanding boxing career or be let off with a fine.

* * *

Saying that she was without funds to support herself with the basic necessities of life, lawyers for **Cornelia Wallace** asked the circuit court in Montgomery, Ala., for detailed information on the personal finances of Gov. **George Wallace**. Court sources said that Mrs. Wallace, involved in divorce proceedings with her husband, wanted the information so that she will know how much money to ask in alimony. Judge **Joseph Phelps** gave the governor a week to answer some questions on his finances, [illegible] of which referred to surpluses from his 1972 and 1976 presidential campaigns. Mrs. Wallace's lawyers also sought a 45-day postponement of a pre-trial conference on the divorce. [illegible] Phelps agreed to delay from Dec. 19 to Jan. 4.

* * *

Polish catholics cut ar[illegible] birds from East Ger[illegible] Czechoslovakia and Hun[illegible] a competition in War[illegible] [illegible] from Commun[illegible] tries, PAP news agency [illegible]

* * *

A man who [illegible] his drunken friend's beard [illegible] him he was given a [illegible] three-month sentence [illegible] fine by a court in A[illegible] Switzerland.

* * *

Pope Paul VI has on[illegible] assignment in Latin [illegible] for the Most Rev. Hila[rion Ca]pucci, the Greek Catho[lic] bishop of Jerusalem w[ho served] three years in an Is[raeli prison] for smuggling guns t[o] Arab guerrillas. The [illegible] the announcem[ent] the Pope met briefly w[ith] bishop Capucci and [illegible] Maximos Hakim of Bei[rut] [illegible] Capucci's imm[ediate] superior. The archbishop [was re]leased from jail Nov. 6 [and went] to Rome. In annou[ncing the] new assignment, the [illegible] said that he would be [illegible] Greek Catholic Melk[ite com]munities in several co[untries of] Latin America." It d[id not say] where the archbishop [would be] based.

—SAMUEL J[illegible]

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